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# LADAKHI SONGS.

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EDITED IN CO-OPERATION WITH

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INTRODUCTION.

When I wrote a paper on Ladakhi popular poetry about a year ago (published in Globus LXXV Nr. 15), my collection consisted of only 25 songs. Those songs had been collected in Leh, Stock and Sheh, that is, in the residences of the ancient Ladakhi kings and were all of the same type. As I had then been unable to discover any specimens of a more natural type of Ladakhi poetry, I concluded that really popular poetry was entirely absent in Ladakh. Meanwhile travels in Lower Ladakh and Purig, which extended my collection to about 150 pieces, have enabled me to discover other branches of Ladakhi poetry, which bear a less artificial character. I intend to publish them in little booklets of about ten songs each. Before issuing the first, I will in short describe the different types of Ladakhi poetry, as far as I have got to know them.

1. The Court song. It has been fully described in the Globus. Its principal characteristics are the following: The language is as near as possible to the book-language, a certain knowledge of Buddhism is displayed, it flatters persons in high position. It has no rhyme, but a certain rule of metre is strictly observed. The predominant metre is, that each line consists of three dactyls. Specimens of the Court song we have in I, II, V and IX. The first line of I is pronounced thus:

tráshis phúnsumthsógspas.

In II it is pronounced

díchi gúngyi tsúgrgyan.

In consequence of the strict observance of this metric rule many of the sentences are incomplete, and the meaning can

only be guessed from the context. It would be wrong to speak of compounds in all cases, when suffixes are missing. An analysis of a few sentences proves this.

- 2. The Dance song. Its language is the dialect of the country, where it is sung, religious ideas hardly ever come in; it tells in naive language the thoughts of people's hearts. It makes use of the rhyme of sentence, generally called parallelism, when occurring in European poetry. Two or more sentences are constructed accordingly, and in the corresponding places different words are inserted. Examples for illustrating this rhyme can be found in III, IV, VI, VIII, VIII and X. These are two examples taken from IV.
  - 6. náchung gyávai yógkhorla rdzés,
  - 7. Khyógthong gyávai skyédkhorla rdés,
  - 15. gúnla rdzéspai gúndzes shig ín,
  - 16. yángla rdzéspai yángdzes shig ín.

In many cases the Ladakhi Dance song reminds us of Hebrew poetry; but as the principles of poetry in both countries are not the same, occasional conformities are more a matter of chance. Whilst the Ladakhi rhyme is, as many examples prove, a rhyme of sentence, the Hebrew form of poetry might be called a rhyme of thought.

The Dance song generally also has a metre, which is not of so strict a uniformity as that of the Court song. In it only the accentuated syllables are counted. The number of the unaccentuated syllables between them varies from one to three. As regards the accentuated syllables, the number 4 is predominant, but not of exclusive occurrence. Though IV is a Dance song in particular, all the other songs, mentioned above, (with the exception of III) may be sung at a dance. To show the exactness of the metric rule, examples may be given from the other songs also.

- III. 1. sámgul nang námgnl cóin léi,
  - 2. jópa gár shégssed léi.

Not observed in all verses, for instance not in 11, 12, 21.

VI. 1. 2. thósai nang thónpo gun, námstod gun thólonpoi.

VII. Khyérri yádo ngás mi shés, yádo Thséringskyid ngás mi shés, mígsma gákhai náro még, dágsa ína sólongséd.

X. yúzhung dágse, máne sgángla bíngba.

Because the number of the unaccentuated syllables is not limited, suffixes are hardly ever left out, and the sentences are complete.

Of the same form as the Dance song is the song of the fairy tale. In fairy tales direct speech is generally given in the form of a song.

- 3. The Wedding song. It is a kind of a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh. One verse contains many mythological questions, the next answers all of them. Its language is a more ancient form of the dialect, not the classical language. As it would not be good to separate single songs from the context, the Wedding songs will be published in a special booklet.
- 4. The Drinking song (chang glu). It is of the same type as the Wedding song and of a very different character from what we should call a Drinking song. It may also be called a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion. At weddings it is the continuation of the Wedding song, but may be sung at many other feasts too.

Looking again at the first booklet of Ladakhi songs, we notice, that in IX the first letters of every line are arranged according to the order of the alphabet. In another song the first letters of the verses show the alphabet in inverted order. This form of poetry might have led to arranging the initials of the lines so as to represent a name, but I have not yet discovered such a song.

As regards the age of the popular poetry of Ladakh, I should not have entered into the question, but for Hanlon's

having raised it in his paper (Transactions of the 9th International Congress of Orientalists, II., London, 1893). According to Hanlon the whole of the Ladakhi poetry is of modern origin, the oldest of the songs being about 100-200 years old. He comes to this conclusion, because several persons, mentioned in the songs, have actually lived 100-200 years ago. of all, I think it necessary to state, that this method of fixing the age of a Ladakhi song, is not at all reliable. as the words of the national anthem 'God save the Queen' were originally God save the King, the names, which Hanlon found in the Ladakhi songs, need not be those, which the poet had put in first. In some of them the names of the kings and ministers have been altered continually, until at present we find in them the present ex-king and ex-minister of Ladakh. If at the present time the power of the ex-king is praised in a song, it sounds like irony. As the Ladakhis are still very loyal to their old royal family, they would never think of composing ironical songs regarding it. Such songs can only be explained as having been handed down from ancient times and having been adapted to the present members of the once famous family.

But there are certain ideas occurring in some of the songs, which suggest a very high antiquity. That the wedding and drinking songs treat of the probably pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh, has already been mentioned. Another pre-buddhist idea we find in VI. The poet, who wrote VI, cannot have had an idea of the buddhist doctrine of re-birth. In fact the man, who taught me the poem, told me plainly, that now-a-days thoughts like those would not be spoken out. In another song, which treats of the seasons, only three seasons (autumn, summer and winter) are mentioned. Probably ancient Tibet, as many other countries, only knew of three seasons. I hope that later on in other booklets more proof of a very great antiquity of Ladakhi popular songs can be shown.

The orthography of the Ladakhi and Purig dialects has always kept as near to that of the book-language as possible.

As to the verb, the idea of the Ladakhis is, that its stem agrees fully with the perfect stem of the classical language, though in reality there are many exceptions. For this reason all the silent prefixed letters, which the classical perfect stem shows, are written with the Ladakhi verb, even when used for the present and future tenses. I thought I had better succumb to this general custom, and thus the orthography of these booklets is in accordance with the orthography of modern Ladakhi letterwriting.

- I. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.
- 1. नगा नेश सुन सुन र्सना स्नारा मा
- 2. नरे स्राम्य नर्जे ते क्षेर क्या
- अ.चब्रेटश.क्रेब.२.४म्मन.चेर।
- 4. হ্বদেগ রাখ্য ফ্রি.মেট্.রেন।
- 5. माट माश्राभावमा सामारे हिंद्रावस
- 6. के ज्ञिते म्राज्यास न्यास न्यास
- 7. दें सर्वर न्माय मदे सूर सें।
- 8. मात्रम् मिट्गा मा हुट सुन्।
- 9. वट व शेट मोदे मिदे सेट
- 10. मा१९२ वि. वर्ष स्ति मार्ट वर्ष ।
- 11. केंब्र मुलकें द्रयय धुम ब्रुक्ष
- 12. व्यक्ष यर यभूभ यमु यम् विमा
- 13. ब्रेंब्र-विदःस्ट्र-मिट्र-स्ट्रेट-ब्रा
- 14. ८८४ क्यारा स्थिति माश्चरमा स्था
- 15. देना व सुना प्राप्त दिसारे है।
- 16. বশু:এম শ্রু শেন শ্রু শর্র হর ।

यक्ष्र्न् क्षेत्रम् अप्ते प्रति । यक्ष्र्व्यक्ष्यम् अप्ते अप्ते प्रति ।

<sup>2</sup> Karbzo means "risen by itself" see dictionary karlangba, skyedthsal = principal garden, see also skyedsgo.

<sup>4</sup> Thrangs sras, holy sons, name of the gods (lhas).

b Ltongs, a high point (here zenith).
10 Gnyakhri, Ladakhi for famous.

<sup>18</sup> B. ljonshing, the tree of paradise, any beautiful tree.

#### I. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.

- 1. Through perfect good fortune
- 2. The happiness containing garden karbzo
- 3. Not being built, was completed by itself.
- 4. It is the house of the gods and the sun.
- 5. Having in the zenith of the clear sky
- 6. Sun and moon like umbrellas, so it arose.
- 7. It is a wonderfully pleasing sight.
- 8. It is like a fine room with pairs of pillars.
- 9. Within on the lion's throne
- 10. Sits a famous and strong family.
- 11. That is Chosrgyal Thredpal with mother and son.
- 12. May their lotus-like feet stand 100 kalpas!
- 13. On this magnificent high nut tree
- 14. Boys and girls sing melodious songs like birds.
- 15. Underneath the youths gather
- 16. And sing a song of happiness and welfare.

This song of praise was written by the Leh minister dNgosgrub bstanadzin in the fine castle within the karbzo garden.

<sup>11</sup> The King's name means 'religious king, glory of the time.'

<sup>12</sup> Kalpa, a fabulous period of time, at least 100,000 years. Skr.
13 The royal family is compared with this high walnut tree, under whose shelter happiness dwells, walnut trees do not grow in Leh. 9 the lion's throne points to the King's castle, which was built in the middle of the garden.

# THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- **८१** सु गाव मी मार्खमा मुंब ।
- र्वे क्व. इ. चंट्र. ये था
- वस्ताव समाय ह तमार सर्।
- सर्वेद्रास्त्रित्रास्त्रित्रम्या
- 스테드, 토역·외h건·역성·선구, 린드 I
- इत्हम्द्रम्युन्मुत्राया
- श्रीन्दरके न्या स्यामुय।
- पह्याम्बेट ख्रुन राम भून रा
- क्रुश्रर्भेर प्रिंस् ले निर्मेर क्रिंस निर्मे
- क्षःश्रद्धाः द्वारा रचा नहत्।
- यश्यः देखेल द्यार मी मील हो। 11.
- श्चीर्यादे र न महाराष्ट्र 12.
- मास्य नश्लाम्बर दर्भे नते।
- अस्त्राञ्चरा ख्यायाप्या
- झ सुरा द्वाय सहें श द्वार से
- नमामित्रेगास्त्र-तयर वृत्
- लियाश्चाकेश्चरम्बिर खेते.सिमशः श्चिर ।

<sup>1</sup> Gitsug rgyan, amulet, worn on the head.

<sup>3</sup> Namgun = namsang, always.

<sup>4</sup> Abrugpa, name of one of the principal red sects.

<sup>.</sup> H. 188

#### TT. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- 1. The great protector (amulet) in this and in future life,
- 2. The lama, who is kind from the root,
- 3. He is of everlasting unchangeable mercy.
- There is no equal to dPaldan, the red monk. 4.
- 5. [Just as] out of the blue sky there rises
- 6. The warm and mild king (sun) with his seven horses,
- So 'Mi dBang thredpal rnamradyal' (the king)
- Is the lamp, which illuminates "adzambugling."
- 9. Reigning religiously and turning the wheel wisely
- Is the god's son 'Threedbang rabbrtan' (the king's brother). 10.
- The king of thoughful power. 11.
- 12. [In him] the hope of nine re-births is fulfilled.
- 13. Issuing cool beams like camphor
- Is the bright full moon, so is the abbot.
- The godly queen "dPal mdzes dbanqmo" 15.
- Flourishes like a heavenly lotus.
- 17. She is the upholder of the 80 kinds of the two-fold custom.

dPalldan means having glory.

<sup>6</sup> The Indian Haritas.

<sup>7</sup> The king's name means 'Lord of men, glorious time, king of all.'

<sup>8</sup> Adzambugling one of the Buddhist continents, about Asia.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;9 Turning the wheel of religion, Buddhist term for studying religion.

<sup>10</sup> The name means 'power of time, excellent firmness.'

<sup>19</sup> So people seem to understand this line; according to Jaeschke's dictionary the proper translation would be: the hope of many creatures is fulfilled. 15 The name means 'beautiful glory,'

<sup>17</sup> Refers to the etiquette.

- 18. अद्दः द्वदशः यदः यद्दे शुर्देः अप्यश
- 19. र्मुट ह्वें र्जे र्जट रें र्जून।
- 20. यानुमाराधित्राणु सर्देशामुन्।
- 21. में इ.स. यदमा संते प्रमाद शुइ
- 23. क्षमा नराम (बय ५२ दे दे ५ ५ म १
- 24. दर्भे द्वर म्वाम्य द्वय मुर्थ।
- 25. क्षुन्समाप्त्रिंगर्येशम्बेरश्यते।
- 26. ८के सेर्झरे से ना
- <sub>27.</sub> द्वांशावरःचणः वैशःनाभटः कवाश ।
- 28. दिसर्वर सुन र मुन नुद
- 29. রীর্বাম্পর্ভারার্থ্র
- 30. नम्भायानमुराविषयापर्यन्तर्
- 31. कवार्श्वेदार्भे प्रत्यामुशायेन।
- 32. सुब्रक्ष्मिशन्तरासुनानी क्रिब्रमशा

21 Bkalung, respectful for lungbstan, prophecy.

<sup>19</sup> Dgungblon, respectful for bkablon, minister.

<sup>24</sup> Nangso, he who takes care of the inside (of a house) the steward.

<sup>25</sup> Advantos = advantas, having gathered.
27 Tog, ancient name of the village of Stock, means 'the top,' chags is originally a verb 'to produce,' here it must be taken as a substantive 'the producer,' 'the source.'

<sup>28</sup> Lhundu, by itself.

<sup>81</sup> Chabsrid, respectful for srid, government; lo adab, comp. cop. of loma and adab, means 'all leaves.'

- 18. The wise protector of the welfare of all subjects
- 19. Is the prime minister "Thredbang dongrub."
- 20. He is the joy of all Ladakh.
- 21. The prophecies of this high master,
- 22. Whatever he thinks, is fulfilled according to its meaning.
- 23. The white light of advice of superior thought
- 24. Is the castleward "dBang grags dpal rgyas.
- 25. The multitude of the god's having gathered built
- 26. The castle of the never dying gods,
- 27. The castle of Stock, the source of blessing and welfare.
- 28. It was completed in a wonderful way without man's work.
- 29. King Mi dbang and father, mother and child,
- 30. May your lotus-like feet stand 100 Kalpas!
- 31. May your reign grow like leaves (in spring).
- 32. That is 'Phunthsog dbang phyug's 'prayer.

<sup>19</sup> The name means 'power of time, fulfiller of the aim."

<sup>24</sup> The name means 'strong power, spreading glory.'

<sup>29</sup> Only the first part of the name is given, for full name see 7.
32 The poet's name means, 'the perfect one, rich of power.'

#### III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. अत्वाभावदावसादम्याभक्तिको
- 2. हॅ यम् र विवास से र ते।
- শ্বলংশীল লংকল।
- 4. हिंदार्चे कें ता-वनास से दारे।
- 5. डेमान्यम् रि. तमार्यसा
- 6. मन्यार्थियाः विषया अन्यो
- 7. मीनमीननेमीनर्भिभा
- 8. हैं यस मार्थिन रेना स्था भेर से I
- 9. वुरःवुरःरेःवुरःर्यःत।
- 10. हिंदाअन्त्रामा रैमाश्रद देन लें।
- 11. न्यात् स्वायन र्ट डेया हे यस त्यन हमा मीन दिहित हेन सी
- 12. क्षे: नमान आमन कें डिमोर्स हें से कार्के र दुमा मीन निर्देश हैं।
- 13. अर रे कैपका केवर्ये रे वेंग्या
- 14. हिं प्यानदायकारादी क्षेत्र हेना।
- 15. धर रे कैपश केन देवा भारे हिए नगर रे विनाय।

<sup>1</sup> Nang, governs the accusative in Purig, and is used as a suffix of the Locative and instrumental.

<sup>2</sup> Shagssed, present tense of gshegspa.

<sup>3</sup> Shagaran, Purig for polo ground. 6 Khanpa, the Persian Arabie Khan.

<sup>8</sup> Graphog, at the beginning of a new game one of the players throws the ball in the air in full gallop and hits it with the stick.

<sup>10</sup> Hal, halka, goal, srangnged, present tense of srongba, pass straight

<sup>13</sup> Yarri, contraction of yarrangngi, Purig for nyerangngi, your.

<sup>15</sup> Olla = olba, black.

#### III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. With an earthquake we shall shake the sky!
- 2. Where goes our Master?
- 3. To the Polo ground in the middle of the village.
- 4. There goes our Master for playing Polo.
- 5. To the Polo ground of the village Cigtan
- 6. There goes our Khan for playing Polo.
- 7. In the uppermost part (of the Polo ground)
- 8. Our Master hits the ball in the air.
- 9. In the downmost part (of the Polo ground)
- 10. Our Master hits it straight through the goal.
- 11. There our Master brings [the ball] to please his friends.
- 12. There the Master brings [the ball] to grieve the enemies.
- 13. There on your high horse
- 14. You are like a flower in bloom.
- 15. There on your high black horse with white hind feet

is Horses are of different value according to their colour, those described in 15 are about the most valuable.

- 16. भर रदायहर्भ यदे कमानु।
- 17. ष्टरम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः स्टिम्
- 18. **พร: ম: শ্বিরিম্মরি: শ্ব: মি: মির্**র
- 19. दर्नेन दर्रे स्ट्राय बदा उन र्यो स
- 20. शेर्रे मि.सॅ.प३८ र्रो
- 21. यगाय र्ह्निन स्दीस मन्द्र त्या विचा खेंदा हैं हो दे ने ना वो ।।

## IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

# A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. নার্থিসমান্সমান্ত্রমান্ত্রিনার্থার্মের্ম্বর্মান্ত্রমান্ত্
  - 2. मार्शर वदः र मान कंद र हैमा सिंद से।
  - 3. मार्शर में मुल सेंदि मिंग र्देर रेग फीर लें।
  - 4. र:म्वराद्यायाः विदायः श्रुर ।
- 2nd party. 5. স্থান মান্ত্রু মান্ত্রী নাই ক্রিমী।
  - 6. व दुर वर्मु वदे स्प्रिम विर त्य वहेश।
  - ग. विंगि वेंट्र पर्यो पर्य श्री द्रियं त्या पहें था

<sup>17</sup> Asta, a certain part of the village (Purig).

<sup>18</sup> Skompa in Purig has the meaning of protect.

<sup>19</sup> Adinadi = adiadi = thus.

<sup>20</sup> Khamo = fame.

<sup>21</sup> Lob stong = 1000 years, in Purig stong seems to have a silent prefixed b.

<sup>3</sup> Nang, within the gold there is brass, they are mixed.

<sup>8</sup> Rig=cig, indefinite article.
5 Re, assumes here as sometimes in Purig the meaning of the indefinite article.

- 16. You are like a bunch of flowers.
- 17. Of the upper and lower part of the village
- 18. You are the protecting shield.
- 19. Thus before your excellent presence
- 20. There is a good rumour.
- A lifetime of 1000 years may ripen for Raim Khan the minister.

## IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

#### A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. In the melting pot of the clever goldsmith
  - 2. There is gold and brass together.
  - 3. The gold is the life-wealth of the king.
  - 4. The bad brass throw on the plain!
- 2nd party. 5. Do not throw it on the plain, it would be a great sin.
  - 6. Fasten it to the yogkhor of hundred girls.
  - 7. Fasten it to the girdle of hundred [poor] youths.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Yogkhor=lower wrappings, name of the sheep skin, which is worn over the shoulders, formerly it may have been wrapped round the waist.

- lst party. 8. ५५० सनार सामरायदे त्न्नार वर्षे पर्
  - 9. न्ड्यन्दः रें १ कंटर हैमार्थेन से।
  - 10. रह्यार्थे मुलार्थेरे सिनार्केर रेना भेका थे।
  - 11. ぞうにずれるに**か**類で
- 2nd party. 12. স্থেম স্ত্রুম স্থ্রীনাম কিমী।
  - 13. व.क्टर. वर्षे. चर्षे. लूचा व्रिर. ल. वह्रश
  - 14. व्विन|र्वेद:नकु:नदे:क्वेद्रविद्र:य:नहेश|
  - 15. गुनामानहें सामने गुनाहें सामना भेना
  - 16. अएका यहें साय े अपहें साय विना धेता

# V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. पर्भुर् सुन् सुम केंग्रायम।
- 2. यबंद चिंदे हेन दर्जेय दमीमा र्शेद।
- श्रुम्बर्गासामुङ्गित्रायमा
- 4. मनद्रिति हेन त्र्रिय त्रीम र्रेद ।
- 5. भूम विद्योग त्रम्य मुस्य स्ट्रा
  - . ६. युनाश गुः क्षुः अर्क्ष योगश पुर।
  - ু ুন্ধুন ঘ্ৰম্ নাৰ্ন মিন্ দ্ৰাক্ৰা
    - 8. य<sup>.</sup>द्वाश स्ट्रा गुरा हैं श केंद्र।
- 9. गाम्पुर-रेर-मोमिर्डि-यस्विवस

- 1st party. 8. In the melting pot of the clever silversmith
  - 9. There is silver and lead together.
  - 10. Silver is the life-wealth of the king.
  - 11. The bad lead throw on the plain.
- 2nd party. 12. Do not throw it on the plain! It would be a great sin!
  - 13. Fasten it to the yogkhor of 100 [poor] girls!
  - 14. Fasten it to the girdle of 100 [poor] youths!
  - 15. It is a general ornament to be used by many,
  - 16. It is a most general ornament to be used by many more.

#### V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. Through the most perfectly happy circumstances
- 2. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 3. Through the prayers of the souls of the Lamas
- 4. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 5. Green leaves came out of the dry wood.
- 6. Something good has happened on the ocean of souls.
- 7. The carefully built monastery is completed.
- 8. All Ladakhis may make the meritorious circumambulation.
- 9. With the chisel lion-like pillars were formed.

- रे के बेर तहेंद यहा 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- लिय, एश.लंटश.ग्री.चांचेंं अप 15.
- 16.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- ३.भ.चर.वश्रास्त्रश्रह 25.
- 26.
- र्ट्रान्स्य के नहन दस्य माठेश।

<sup>10</sup> Patra, originally 'begging bowl' Skr. is used for any religious receptacle,

here book cases. or is is mattra?

11 Rdorje chenmo, seems to be phyagrdor, one of the Ladakhi popular Buddhisattvas.

<sup>21</sup> Skyilbkrung, a religious posture.

<sup>\$\$</sup> Shagthub, the powerful shagkya, comp. determ.

- 10. [Also] pictures and rich bookshelves.
- 11. The promise-keeping protector of religion
- 12. Is the famous great thunderbolt.
- 13. Oh, famous great thunderbolt,
- 14. Protect the teaching (religion) in the country!
- 15. Through a careful teaching in all directions
- 16. Protect the country!
- 17. From the wood of the holy fig tree ornaments were made.
- 18. The book cases more carefully than any other.
- 19. There on the right side sits the golden (rich) minister.
- 20. On the left sits mother lHa mdzes
- 21. On the plain ground with pious finger attitude.
- 22. The sun of the teaching of Buddha
- 23. Dwells better than in any other country,
- 24. On the place of the thunderbolt's throne.
- 25. From the east came
- 26. The disciple of the Lamas, the two-fold way
- 27. Arrived from the middle of dBusgtsang,
- 28. The doctor Theebrtan [with the] two-fold way.

20 His wife,

<sup>19</sup> The man who chiefly built the monastery.

- 29. इसरा मध्रिम सम्म स्वेत न मुन्ति ।
- ३०. इसस झट म्रोरिन्य प्रमुवस पुर
- 31. केॅंबर'क्रेर'5्र'यते'दद'वस्रा
- 32. नगात त्युर नङ्ग त्युर सेनस नुष्
- 88. <sub>सि</sub>, रिवेटश्र मेुन ग्रीस्र स.हूर्चा स्र
- 34. नगदि दर्गुर रेश मृत्रेश नसूनश गुर
- 35. ष्यञ्चे<sup>.</sup> ५५ : स्वनः सुनः स्वे ।
- र्ह्मिश्रेसशः क्रिंशः या सुन्धः सर्हित्।

## VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. अर्धे अदे वद्यास्त्रीं में गृव।
- 2. नानमार्चेन गानामर्ची विनामी
- मुन्तुयासेम्बेष्ट्रायाम्बिम्स्युन्।
- ୢ୶. ୣୣୣ୵ୠ୵୕ୢୣୠ୕୴ୄୡ୶୷ୄ୷ୡ୶ୖୄଌ୷୶୳ୠ୵୷୷୷୷
- न्युरः त्रुपाश्चरायेव वे येव ने निपास येन।
- मैं के मिन्न हिमा हिमा सेव वे में के दिखा साथ सेन से।
- 7. क्षेर्के मुरेमा रेमा ये रे क्षेत्र द्वा मार क्षेत्र ये।
- श्रे.कॅ.चोडेचा.डेचा.इं.वं.चोलटश.येचा।

After kun a silent nang, corresponding to the first line must be supposed.

<sup>8</sup> Menne, lower Ladakhi for mannas, besides, ldingspa means originally to soar, min adug: the silent a of adug is sounded as a nasal, as is often the case.

<sup>1</sup> Skyid must here be taken for a verb as corresponding to yangs.

- 29. [Through] the two-fold way the salvation was fulfilled.
- 30. It was fulfilled to the golden Dhyani Buddha.
- 31. Out of (through) the great faith into religion itself
- 32. The holy scriptures and the commentaries have arrived.
- 33. With songs
- 34. The two unending ways of the scriptures are fulfilled.
- 35. Oh, thou believing Alci, unceasingly
- 36. Fulfill with heart and soul the religious teachings.
- 88 Because singing of religious songs is also considered to be meritorious.

#### VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. The high ones (live) in high places.
- 2. Into all the heights of the sky
- 3. Besides the king of birds none flies.
- 4. During the three summer months, whatever can bloom, blooms.
- 5. Besides the three summer months, oh, there are no flowers.]
- 6. Besides this one life-time I shall not belong to my mother.
- 7. In this one life-time, whatever can be happy, is happy.
- 8. Enjoy this one life-time as ever you can enjoy it.

The song is remarkable for expressing the non-buddhistic idea of a single life-time.

# VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. দেই সেই সমর্গ্রিম মানু । সেই কিন্দু সমর্গ্রিম মার্

<sup>1</sup> Ngari and khyeri are Lower Ladakhi abbreviations of ngarangngi and khyedrangngi; sgobongs=sgobo, body; meg=maig=mazhig; solonyssed=songs sed=songste yod, has gone, lo is inserted only for creating one more syllable.

#### VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Your companion Thseringskyid I do not know.

A girl, whose body was built as of gold

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 2. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

or hair like a willow.

A girl with a mass of matted hair (full of) turquoises

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 3. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

A girl, glorious like the moon on the 15th

Was passing by here just now.

The whole is not to be taken seriously, the girls are teasing each other.

So On the fifteenth of the Tibetan month there ought to be full moon.

Second girl.

(क) रे पार्ने द्वारी है पार्ने प्राप्त के प्राप्त क

First girl. 6. 도'축'생'즉' 최'정현도 최'정 []

따'즉' 최'추도' 월국 최'정도 최일 [

Second girl. [월 '축' 따'즉' 도착' 최' 수 최 |

' 생'즉' 최'축' 도착' 최' 수 최 |

' 월국 '작'즉' 출' 출' 작' 집' 도착' 최' 기 |

' 독' 작' 즉' 즉' 즉' 즉' 즉' 즉' 즉' 조착' 집' 도착' 최 등 기 |

6 Rdorje drillu, a bell dedicated to the Boddhisattva phyagrdor.

Migsma = sminma, eye-brow.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Har is either pearls of a rosary or as in Lower Ladakhi=white as if never used.

First girl. 4. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with eyebrows like the O of the (Tibetan) alphabet

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 5. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theringskyid I do not know.

A girl with teeth like curdled milk and pearls

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 6. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with a waist like a monastery bell

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 7. েই অই ম মর্লুরে ম সূ | অই ঠিই ম স্ত্রীব্ ম মর্লুরে ম ।

Becond girl. वि'री'आर्ने' दशकी' विश्व । आर्ने कें मीट 'बुन' खाया यावन सेवा । की 'मीसका मुट 'बुन' खाया यावन सेवा । नुमा खादिने 'ब'र्से सिंद्सा सेन् ।

Another person. ৪. ট্রিল্কের্মেশা-প্রিফারি। চল্বেন্দ্রিদেশেমান্ত্রমার্দ্রিকা।

# VIII. SECRET LOVE.

- 1. श्रूटाय श्रूटामिटासाश्रूट।
- 2. मैं रिस सुर या सेव देना प्यस से द्
- 3. स्पर्देश
- 4. শান্তুশৃষ্ণ ন্তব্ অধ্য মীদ শ্রে আ দু শা
- 5. क्षेत्र र्रेमा झूक्ष विमाय रेपा
- म्बिम्बार्था उदा हुन्या विमाह अन् अमा।
- 7. यमान्दरङ्गन्येनर्नेमास्दर्यकेन।
- श्रेमश्रदाब्दाङ्ग्रान्ते अव निमायिन या निमाया
- 9. शेसश्वर श्रंभने सेवर्निणीन यार्चेर ॥

7 Ldudpa, Lower Ladakhi for ruffled, faded.

<sup>7</sup> Sikims = silk from Sikim. rkyangzhud = rkyangskud.
8 Shipi the shoe-maker caste of Purig.

<sup>6</sup> Jamadsag is said to mean 'together,' gather together, see X, note.

First girl. 7. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

A girl, who is spinning a silk thread,

Was passing by here just now.

Another

person. 8. You all belong to the shoe-maker caste,
Why did you come to my house?

8 This verse is either part of a different song, or it might be taken to express: Now we have had enough of this nonsense, go away!

#### VIII. SECRET LOVE.

- The girl says: 1. On the meadow, on the upper meadow,
  - 2. On the upper meadow there is a flower in bloom.
  - 3. Hollah, my boy!
  - 4. A flower of very fine shape is in bloom there, my fellow!
  - 5. Gather the flower, my boy.
  - 6. Gather the well-shaped flower!
  - 7. If you gather it with your hand, it will fade.
  - 8. Gather it with your soul and keep it (fasten it) in your mind!
  - Gather it with your soul and keep it in your mind!

# IX. THE A B C SONG.

- ग 1. नगद रना सेसस गुँग नार्य स्नार
- F. 2. मिन्दर दें सेट केंस्सू।
- मा ३. मान्यत्रक्षाणु स्मिर्ध्यापुरा
- ८ ४. ८ स्थित्र स्थेस्य १५ १ गा
- ठ ६, उ.र्. पूर्यापानश्चराणिर।
- क ६. कः सुनाशा भेर दरा सवर यर।
- E 7. इ.कट.मर्केट्र-यामर्केट्र-मीना
- १८ १ अन्स्कोसकायानाईनिन्दा।
- 5 १. ५ त्रित्र्म्बाराग्रीतिरम्बिर।
- व 10. सवर सर रोसराय पर्वेमान
- ५ ११. ५ स्थिप पेर मुक्स हिम्स ५।
- व 12. वन्तिः दक्षेः यन्त्रीः त्रम्।
- य 13. ५४९ में निमाणु के देशों
- य 14. य रें भे कें कें केंद्र माना केंद्र।
- न १५. न स्नार निष्रु रुषानुषा
- स 16. सम्बाधितसन्तरमञ्जूतिविषा
- र्ड १७. इ.स्व.च.स्व.स.च.।
- र्क 18. सर्वन स्वासिन गुमार विरा
- É 19. মর্লে:র্নেম্মর্মরেই:শা
- स 20. सायेरे माये विनादा

<sup>14</sup> Kagnon in Lower Ladakhi means hinderer.

#### IX. THE A B C SONG.

- 1. The disposition of the teacher's soul
- 2. Is clean like snow, his transient body
- 3. Is beautiful, wherever you look at it.
- 4. This my own soul,
- 5. Though it agrees with religion as regards speech,
- 6. May my behaviour also agree with my mind!
- 7. When bringing the offerings of tea and beer,
- 8. Give that I may take care of my soul!
- 9. When the clear light of the Dalai Lama's spirit
- 10. Finally touches the soul,
- 11. All that at present I perceive in my soul,
- 12. Illness, old age, death, become nothing.
- 13. The great and powerful Shakya
- 14. Is the hinderer of misery in the other world.
- 15. Do not sleep like an ox,
- 16. Unchangingly, watch your soul!
- 17. [Fine] like a little artery or like a pore of perspiration
- 18. Is the doctrine of the famous Lama.
- 19. Friend! Also your own soul
- 20. Keep in clearness!

<sup>9</sup> This verse proves, that the name of Dalai Lama is not perfectly unknown to Ladakhis.

वु सुर हेब यदे सुन्ना

वमा मर्मा मर्द्र मर्द्धियान ।

त्यार्द्धरायदे तर विषा

প্রমাধ্য শ্রম্থ শূর্ণ কর্ম

N 28.

न्त्रम्यायदे न्द्रत्मेत 5 29.

M'Y' F E ALI Y 30.

ध्युम् केव छित तर र मार्वेश

त्रुत्वयभार्यरः वृषा उषा।

33 Ala is an exclamation. 29 Hala rig is a name of sPyanras gziys.

# THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- म्यु वृद्दः ये निमा से सु वे सूट या येटा व
- ·ধ'ম'নঝম**ঝ**'ম'মিন'ডীক'মিন'ডীক'নমুঝ'মীক**।**
- सक्रमः सदे हा सद्गान् प्रस्थास्य स्था स्थिति हो पा स्थिति हो पा स्था प्रस्था प्रस्था प्रस्था ।

<sup>1</sup> Se=ste, gerundial termination in Purig; maane, a stone wall covered with stones bearing the inscription Om mani padme hum.

 <sup>2</sup> Khrug is perhaps a contraction of Khragyu.
 4 Jamad friends=jamaad, Hindustani for company.

- 21. When the Lama to whom I stick, as to my cap,
- 22. Brings a spotless offering,
- 23. Oh to have this sight (perception)
- 24. Is a wonderful spectacle for the soul,
- 25. Oh mankind, with hearts like the wind!
- 26. Oh, thou hero, who subduest even a pass-storm
- 27. Teach and at the same time explain (thy teaching)!
- 28. Fulfil quickly the path of perfection,
- 29. The Self-salvation of sPyanras qziqs!
- 30. Oh, mother rDorje Phagmo
- 31. Oh, great mother, thou and I,
- 32. May we without any separation always remain united!

30 The mother's name means 'sow thunderbolt,'

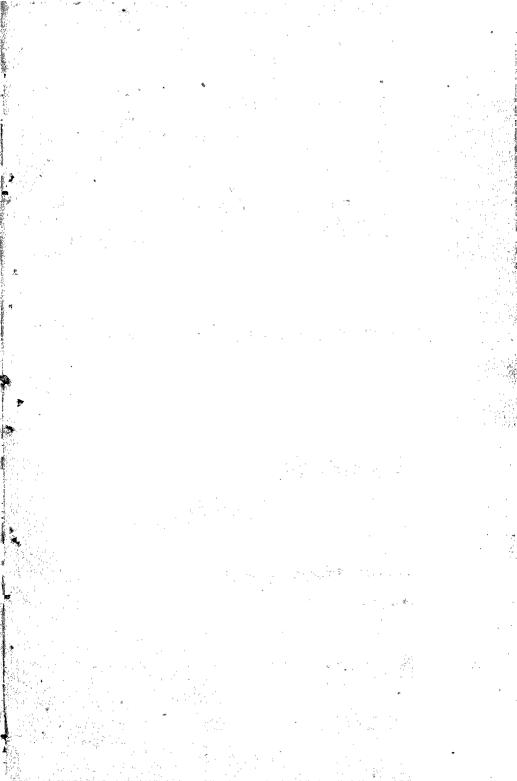
#### X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- The turquoises being fastened, we arrived (came out) on the hill with the Manë.
- The bright turquoises being fastened, we arrived on the hill with the Manë.
- 3. Father and mother, to whom I was born, thought I would come back, and I looked back.
- The friends, with whom I was together, thought so, and I looked back.

The bride generally receives many of the turquoises, which her mother had worn, on the wedding day.

<sup>29</sup> The Boddhisattvas name means 'Sees with a clear eye.'

-- dag. • •



#### XI. The three Seasons.

- कमाश्रासेन्त्राकमाश्रासेन्त्रमाश्रेन्त्रस्तिन्त्रमासम्बद्धन्त्रीः
- 2. र्वेक् के र्वेक् त्रामाक्ष्य दों मार्कर कर्नेन रेना कनाय।
- 3. कन्। राह्म कन्। कन्। स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्व
- रविरःशेरविरः त्रःमाधुकाः ये माधुः कर्नेम् देमाः कमाका।
- 5. कनाशक्षेत्रभ्राक्षमाशक्षेत्रत् ८ ८ सर्वेना देना कनाशक्षेत्र थे।
- ६. न्म्रां के न्म्राक्त त्रामाश्चर्या न्द्रा स्वा कमारा।
- 7. तुरःसर्नेन्। कम्। श्राप्त ख्रायः क्रायः स्त्री प्रशेति प्रदे । Notes
  - 1. Chagsse 1, present tense of Chagsces.

XII. The Brahman Beggar.

- ্ প্র-হীদত্তমান্ত্রনের সুনু ঐর্ মী। উর্মিনের সুরুষ ঐনি।
- 2. श्रायासेन हेना अटा यहिन हमानु २००५ थे। माट सेंग्रायेन मुस्ताने से।
- ३. न्दर्भावाद्धयामानुदर्भन्त्रसाद्द्यासाद्वयासाद्ध्यासाद्धयामानुदर्भन्त्रमा

# Notes.

- 1. 3. sharring shahr, town, Hindust. Tamasha, Hindustani for show, festival
- 2. Yangadzin, a certain flower of Kashmir, which, people cannot tell, 3. 'allo. milkwhite, compare 'olgong in "The Golden Boy".

#### XI. The three Seasons.

- 1. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a golden shade.
- 2. In autumn in the three mouths of autumn, there grows a golden shade.
- 3. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a turquoise shade.
- 4. During summer, during the three months of summer there grows a turquoise shade.
- 5. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
- # During winter, during the three months of winter, there grows a pearl— white shade.
- 7. If it grows pearlwhite, it is for the welfare of the little village of Pacari.

#### Notes

ii, If the green colour of vegetation in summer is compared with that of a Turquoise, it looks rather, as if the Ladakhis could not see a difference be—tween green and blue. The idea is, that if in Winter much snow has fallen, the water for irrigating the fields will not run short.

# XII. The Brahmin Beggar.

- 1. In the middle of the town of Kashmir there is a festival.

  What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 2. On the ground there is the festival of the Yangadzin flower!

  What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 3, In the town of Kashmir there is milkwhite rice!

  What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?

#### Notes

Brahmins, on their pilgrimage to the source of the Indus, often pass through Ladakh and ask alms from the people. The Ladakhis, who cannot understand the Brahmin's aims, ask, if they had not better stay in Kashmir, where there is so much better food and pleasure.

### XIII. The Ibex.

- 1. खानुप्रदेश्चिनुष्यापदेश्वराम्।
- 2. क्रीव केव नमु न्द बेंद नस्य शेन्।
- ३. क्षुं युग्युनस्य तश्रद्भ क्षुं तश्रद्भ त्रिन्
- 4. मिलें मेर्नागान सप्तर्र न सुप्तर्र प्रा
- 5. 57 BX X BE NA 7 41
- 6. श्वामित्रिररेमिश्चरायप्त्ना
- गः स्मन्नित्रम्भानित्रम्
- ४, ५५ सं नमु ५८ सूर नसूर से १
- १. क्ष्माक्षेत्रवेश्वः २ वर्त्ता
- 10 महिर्म्भाभिक के श्राम्प्रिक नि
- 11. 577 BT. X. X. X. X. X. X. 4. 7. 91
- 12. सुमिष्टिरःरेम्बिरःयद्मा।

# Notes.

1. ata, father, in Lower Ladakh, Purig and Baltistan. 4. gzhibdag—owner of the ground, local deities. 5. chong, beads, made of carnelian stone. khyerri—khyed—rangngi, thine. 9. 10. menne—mannas, besides.

# XIV. the Girl of Sheb.

- 1. मुनःरे वियादग्रारसकेर देव।
- 2. सद्दर्भमाभास है सेंदरसें।
- 8. सहवान के नेना द्वर गुरा
- 4. यु:ध्यातः क्षेत्रः सङ्ग्रास्त्रम् । 4. यु:ध्यातः क्षेत्रः सङ्ग्रास्त्रम्

### XIII. The Ibex

- 1. In my father's place of (hunting) the ibex
- 2. There gather hundreds and thousands of large ibex?
- 3. If the lhas and klus do not enjoy (this spectacle) who would enjoy it?
- 4. If the deities do not enjoy it, who would enjoy it?
- 5. The horns are thy Carnelian ornament.
- 6, The colour of the hair is thy gold.
- 7. In my father's place of [hunting] the female ibex,
- 8. There gather hundreds and thousands of female ibex.
- 9. Besides the lhas and klus, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
- 10. Besides the deities, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
  - 11. The horns are thy carnelian ornament.,
  - 12. The colour of the hair is thy gold.

### Notes.

3. lha, a god, klu, a waterspirit, prebuddhist deities. The meaning is that man hardly ever visits those regions and therefore cannot enjoy the spectrole. 5, 6, 11, 12 are addressed to the ibex. 11. Also the female ibex has small horns:

### XIV. The Girl of Sheh.

- 1. On the hill in the back there is the Chodrten of white crystal.
- 2. In the front there is the lake, blue like a turquoise.
- 3. On the shore flowers are in bloom.
- 4. They grow in my fatherland together with its fortune.

- 5. अवदान मारीर केन द्वर पुरा
- 6. विभाग्नामरादे संविभाग्ना
- 7. अर्चेट हैं व यलम्बराय।
- ४. हे पदे हे झ क्षुन यो
- ». महेश्रामुत्रातामारार्श्वेरान।
- 10. क्षेप्रश्न स्रित्रमहेर्निन्
- 11. श्रे.रंचट.र्झ.श्रुट.र्थ्य.चीज.ज।
- 12. केंद्रेन्द्रश्मूमः क्रेंत्रन्ता
- 13. वे स्थान्यस्य प्रमान
- 14. 智田工学到科内51
- 15. বৰ্ষ:মূধ:মূধ:বধু:মূ:ধা
- 16. 智石二部型和马到
- ा. दसकेंमाम्मर्डरसदे पराद्रा
- 18. न्ग्रेंन्सर्हेम्।यसर्हेन् राप्युव।
- 19. नमकेंगाम्बद्धास्त्रेद्धाः
- 20. दब क्रेंट अ क्रेंब्य ने हैं।।

This song was composed after the fashion of the courtsong, but the metre is not always strict—ly observed. 14. *lhabris* the written god, a picture of a god. 11. the name of the prince means 'power of men, protector of the nation, king of all.'

- 5. On the shore large yellow flowers are in bloom.
- 6. In the castle of Sheh the milk flows.
- 7. On the high summit there lives
- 8. The well speaking that of the summit.
- 9. Wherever our gracious prince goes,
- 10. Oh lha, protect his life!
- 11. To Midbang sdeskyong rnamrgyal
- 12. Give blessing during his lifetime!
- 13. The Lama, who is loved by the girl
- 14. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 15, The Lama, who is loved by bZangmo
- 16. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 17. With pure and holy words
- 18. Bring offerings to God!
- 19. With pure and holy words
- 20. Give alms to the poor!

1. mchodrten, a Ladakhi stupa. 2. there used to be a lake in front of the castle of Sheh. 6. milk a sign of abundance. 7. 8. Originally the *thas* were
supposed to live above the clouds and to descend only occasionally on certain
hills, where little white altars were erected. Later on hilltops were believed to
be the dwelling places of certain *thas*. 13. 15. The girl who loves the Lama, is
the poet of the song.

XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

- ल्याबदः अन्यः अव्यविक्यः अव्यविक्यः
   अवन्त्रिमाञ्चवः अविक्यः
- <sup>2</sup> अन्द्रासम्बद्धाः भेर्तिः प्रस्तिः लगः भेरि। स्रोतः होनाः स्वरः स्रोति।
- अ अर देवि के श्रिमाद यदि विमा। अद हेवा स्वर्धे से।
- lst party. 4- होद हेंमा सुद हो माट दहा प्रमाश। होद हेंमा सुद हो हो ।
- 2nd party. 5. क्षेत्र हेर्ना सुत्र क्षेर प्रश्त स्वास । क्षेत्र हेर्ना सुत्र क्षेर क्षे

  - 11. 7. मुभ से दे द्वा है नाम के दिन के दिन की । के दिन के सम्बद्ध के कि
  - गः ॥ ज्ञेनहिन्द्युक्ति द्विन्द्रश्येद्धाः केन्द्रिन्द्युक्ति वि

# XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

This is the day of the constellation of the stars.

The flowershow, hurral

- 2. It is the day of the finest of the lunar mansions.

  the flowershow, hurral
- 3. It is the 15 th, when the first half of the month is full.
  The flowershow, hurra!
- First party 4. From where do you bring these showy flowers?

  The flowershow, hurra!
- Sec. party 5. These showy flowers we bring from the East!

  The flowershow, hurra!
  - 1. 6. What news do you bring from the East?
    The flowershow, hurra!
  - II. 7. There the kings helmet is very high!
    The flowershow, hurra!
  - f. 8. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
    The flowershow, hurra!
  - II. 9. These showy flowers we bring from the South!

    The flowershow, hurra!

- ा. 10. ब्रिंदि **अ**त्कारक छेन न त्तुमा अन्दर्भेमा स्वनके स्थि।
- 11. 11. ह्रे दत्तु झत्र दियासे त्वा etc.
- T. 12. होद नेंनिष्ट्रद हो माट दश पेंट्र स / etc.
- 11. 13. मेन नेनिष्युन में मुद्र न्न प्रेटिश etc.
- 11. 15. नुष्ट क्र द्वाराय दिसासी तर्मा etc.
  - I. I6. क्षेत्र हेमाञ्चत्रकारमाट त्वा प्येट्सा etc.
- 11. 17. क्षेत्र हेर्ने सुत्र के तू य तुका स्ट्रिश etc..
- I. 18. ব্রাণ্ট্রান্স্রতির স্বার্ণা etc.
- 11. 19. द्वानक्रिंशङ्कादहर्सक्रिक्तितृम्। etc.
- All. 20. खाल्टायदे सालेटायाची सम्बद्धेन्। लाः
  - 21. अ.बंट.सर्.स.बंट.कंट.पंटिंटश.शुरी ore
  - 22. निर्मु निट निट के केंद्र निट निट etc.
  - 28. क्षेत्र देना य अर्गुन् का स्वर्की य अर्गुन् का etc.
  - 24. इ.सन्यसमुनिशसन्देनयसमुनिहा वि
  - 25. माटका केंद्र सर्वेद से दे हिट का etc.
  - 26. मारश श्रीश्रीर मी माधु रूथ उन मन् माश्री etc.
  - 27. होट सूमा येगा श हो ते प्नाद नाय मा नेमा श etc.
  - 28. ज्ञमा ब्रेंन् अर्थेन् से ते ब्रेटन्। etc.

- 1. 10. What news do you bring from the South?

  The flowershow, hurra!
- 11. 11. In the South there is abundance of all kinds of grain-
- 1. 12. From where do you bring these showy flowers! etc
- 11. 13. These showy flowers we bring from the North? etc.
- Ly 14. What news do you bring from the North? etc.
- 11. 15. In the north there is abundance of salt and wool!
- 1. 16. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
- 11. 17. These showy flowers we bring from the West!
- 1. 18. What news do you bring from the West?
- 11. 19. In the West they dye with all kind of colours!
- All. 20. From our uncle's motherfields there will be a good harvest!
  - 21. In our uncles' motherfields the first green appears, etc.
  - 22. The barns for 100 and 1000 bushels will be filled etc.
  - 23. Hasten, you flowerboys, hasten, you dancers etc.
  - 24. Hasten, you drummers, hasten you clarinet players etc.
  - 25. On the top of the high icehill etc.
  - 26. There sits the icelion with the turquoise mane etc.
  - 27. Book at the joy of the lion's good child! etc.
  - 28. On the top of the high rock etc.

- 29. क्रीक के न माना माना से दाना से दाना से etc.
- 31. सामर स्रेंर सर्वेद सेंदि हैंद व | etc.
- 32. क्रेक्निम्सिम्सिम्सिम्सिम्सि । etz.
- 33. मामाशालुद पहेँचा केंदि द्माद या तामा होमारा etc.
- 34. सामान्य विदेवारी वा etc.
- 36. ध्यनः धुस्रामा हैसः गान्य दे से बिदः यह मा । etc.
- 37. म्किन्दूरायद्दिमं स्प्रिन्त्यायायायाम् हेमास। स्ट
- 38. ८.७ व्हार्ट गार्च सेन हेन्। त्यामा हेना श्रा etc.
- 39. सुमान्यक्रमादे सेदन्तियम् जेनाश । से दन्ति स्दर्भियो

t. originally: from where does the flowershow come.' 6. cinda ought to be spelled according to the views of Padakhis ci mda, a parallel is minda nyis, mi mda nyis, about two men; thus a word mda [or perhaps 'ada] 'about' seems to exist. 15 adzommo— adzom— po, gathered, abundantly 20. pa used as em— phatic article, lo lags sed, it is a good year, the adjective is used as a verb. 23. mgyogspa, quick is also used as a verb. 26. ralcan, having locks of hair 34. makhang, motherroom, is a certain part of the house near the fireside.

39. phrugupa, the children as a body of dancers.

- 29. There sits the big ibex, the old ox. etc.
- 30. Yook at the joy of all the young deer!etc.
- 31. There high up on the castle etc.
- 32. All the kings family is sitting on thrones etc.
- 33. Took at the joy of all the other famous men! etc.
- 34. Inside the fourcornered motherroom, etc.
- 35. Inside the fourcornered room of happiness etc.
- 36. Father and mother live in comfort, etc.
- 37. Book at the joy of all the assemble! friends! etc.
- 38. Took at all our flowers! etc.
- 39. Rook at the flowers of all the children!

The flowershow, hurra!

### Notes.

The scene is the following: The village boys, who all summer long lived a shepherd life in distant secluded valleys, have to come down for the festival and dance whilst singing the above song; in their hands they carry long sticks covered all over with alpine flowers. In v. 4 — 19 we have a little play of answer. ing questions, which almost exactly corres\_ ponds to wedding songs IV. The variations are the following: in the weddingsongs the abundance of colours is attributed to the North. and the West is considered famous for medicines. 20. motherfields are very fertile fields. 26. 27. The icelion and his child are originally the glacier and the brook, later on they developed into fabulous beings living there.

### XVI

# A Danec.

- ा. क्रेंनिट शर्ने केंद्रि मार्श्वर त्याचल हरा आयन व्यन्ति।
- अस् लिन्स् अलिम्म्युप्तिः मुलाक्ष्राः अन्ति।
- ः. माध्यसायादिरित्राद्यास्यरे में सें।
- 4. म्पिन थात्रिम्त्रात्राम्याम्या
- 5. मुनदेशकेम्प्रदाते।
- ाः क्वियःरे यज्ञरः ये त्याः के के क्वियः रे त्याः केवि।
- 7. अनुवर्ने भग्नसुरु तत्ते।
- ह. सर्वायनश्चरात्रे प्यरामि न्याया शे**शन्**र हेंस्।

#### Notes.

1. sgobongs — sgopo, body. It is remarkable, that the genitive nomoi, is placed after the word it is related to. lei to be pronounced like Jutch lij. 4. rolma — sgrolma, see Jadakhi Grammi, laws of sound 3, the name means good kalpa, deliverer. 5. chog, imperative, of geogra, a sudden move backwards in a dance. 8. khodus—khuda God, Hindustani.

sesdar—— sijda, prayer, Hindustani.

# XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- ा. वि:द्धाया वि:दशमा ये दि चर रे दिसमा।
- 2. श्रुम्भेमयम् मार देवायात्र प्रमेत्
- # 2 4 C L L L BUN 2 34
- 4. ब्रेंगयायाब्रेंगरु रेग्येना
- ः ष्रात्रेतुः कं न्युषान्वं दायाकान्।

### XVI. A Dance.

- 1. The body of the girl is as if it was built of gold,
- 2. The hair of the girl is like a turquoise willow.
- 3. Now turn to the right, mother's daughter!
- 4. Now turn to the left, Skalzang Rolma!
- 5. Then break off backwards!
- 6. In the direction of the good hill in the back break off backwards!
- 7. Now again advance, meeting [your companion]!
- 8. Advancing again give honour to God on high!

### Notes.

In this song we have a queer mixture of Buddhism and Mohamedanism. Whilst the word khodas, God, is only used by Mohamedan Tibetans, the name of the girl is quited. Buddhist one, also the idea of paying homage to god by an ordinary dance is perfectly Buddhist.

# XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- 1. Tobacco from Kashmir is the tobacco of lords.
- 2. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipe].
- 3. When I, the boy, shall go to Kashmere,
- 4. Then it will be water for the thirst.
- 5. When Ali, the boy, will go to Central Tibet.

- 6. दयः वः रे दयः दर्वः रेवाः भेव।
- 7. मिद्धसारी न्स्रमा दे दिसी मदी से इ हे मा
- x. श्वेरिकायाः स्नाटः देनिकात्राटाः केर्।
- 9. ব্রস্কান্থর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর
- 10. शुक्र क् शुक्र सेंग्रास प्रोक्ती।

1. damag = thamakha, tobacco; hazar = huzur,
Hindust. 2. spyilim = spyim, compare
First Series VII. solongssed = songssed. 6. ngalbari,
in some villages for instance Phyang, the genitive
of the participle ends in pari instead of mkhanni;
the verb sunces is used in Padakhi mostly for being homesick.

# XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- ा. विमानबद्धाः त्यस्य हो।
- अ अवे सु ल्ट दे निम केंद्र निम दे निम दे निम केंद्र निम
- ः सर्यवरार्ग्यात्र यहार् ।
- 4. न्ट्राम्यम्यम् मध्याद्विन्ने मम् क्रिन्नन्ति।
- ঃ. ধেমামানুত্ৰিশস্ত্ৰীৰ।
- 6. ८ रे ह्वेंब केव के मारा विमा हो स विमा।
- ग सुर्श उन रेमा क्षेत्र ती
- ४. नदिर मुक्त विद्व के विवास विना सुरा विना

### Notes.

- 2. for buzhung buchung see ad. Grammar, laws of sound 6, the boy is not a very little one, the diminutive is only a sign of affection.
- 6. ngari, contraction of ngaranggi, our.

- 6. It will be like rest to the weary.
- 7. Tobacco from Kashmir is like apricot blossom.
- 8. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipc].
- 9. When I, the boy, will go to central Tibet,
- 10. It will be my comforter, when I am homesick.

this general pipe is the hukka, which
is given round. 5. Ali, the boy, is the poet.
The name is a Mohamedan one, the inhabitants of Purig being Mohamedans.

# XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- 1. Looking out for a good day,
- 2. We shall celebrate the wedding of mother's little son.
- 3. Looking out for a good star,
- 4. We shall celebrate the wedding of dNgosgrub betan adzin.
- 5. If a boy should be born to the mother,
- 6. A boy like our great minister be born!
- 7. If a clever boy should be born,
- 8. A boy like dNgosgrub bstan adzin be born!

# Notes.

1, and 3. refer to a good constellation of the stars. 6. the minister is the bridegroom himself.

# XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- 1. नुस्रवृत्सर्करः स्वीं के रदा यस्म्रह्म सं रहे व
- इटक्ष्ण्यभाभाउटक्षिगावह्दसासेन्से।
- 3. नुसन्सर्कर से के निर्माणकार की
- নার্ম্বান্মুত্ত্বসন্দর্ভনাবদর্ভনা
- ः न्यवः सर्वरः संकृतः कुः यदः त्यान्य यतः वदः स्वयः विवासीसः ते।
- - र. वॅर्-रे-रेम्-र्रोट क्र्रट हो।
  - इ. मुक्षेर रे ब्रामिश्व असम्बर्ध
  - १. मर्थेर्यारेग्स्रिट्व्रि
  - to. নার্হীন্টাৰ্চত্তে অৰু শূৰ্বান্দে নি।

#### Notes.

- sed = ste yod. 4. kluyul, the realm, not only of the watersnakes, but of the whole lower world.
- nang is said to stand for dang, which in certain cases may be translated by like. 7. phodre—
  phodres—phodes, parallel to rig—crg. 10. here the
  nang seems to have been added only for the sake of the metre.

# XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- 1. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 2. How many [drums] did they not beat then in heaven.
- 3. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 4. They blew on a sliell in the underworld.
- 5. Oh beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like dPallel
- 6. Oh, beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like d Pallel
- 7. If you should be able to do so,
- 8. Kindly give me a golden coat!
- 9. If you should not be able to do so.
- 10. Give me the crooked horns of a female Dzol

#### $\mathbf{N}$ otes.

5. 6. d palle is one of the most famous heros of the Kesarmyths. 10. although horns are often offered to the *lhas*, it is difficult to see, what the musician and singer wishes to do with them, people take this line for a joke.

XX. Preparations for a Dance.

- ा. मर्भिनास-नदे-बन्ध्-गान् हेस-प्रास्नामधाम।
- रेशपानविद्याप्तान्त्रकृत्विद्या।
- क्वेंचिर्शयनेकिते द्वेनाकुः लिमामित्।
- म निसर्नियरे सं दे निमाल माधुस स्रा
- दर्मा हुए में में इन्द्रेश विष्टा ।
- विनार्वे माधुस्र नसुस्य से व्यन् से व्यन्ति सामित्र प्रदान्।

### Notes.

4. shoglo, a herb, the yellow juice of which is smeared over the face.

## ERRATA.

# in the first series.

- P. 12. note on 6, read Mongol, not Persian Arabic
- P. 18. note on 10, read Pātra, not Patra; but probably the Tibetan word was derived from Skr. pattra, leaf, book.

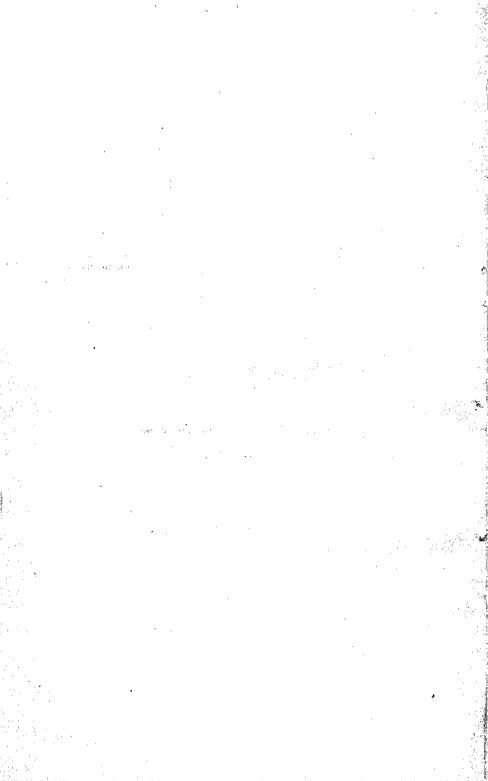
# XX. Preparations for a Dance.

- 1. The girls of the lower village are clever in dancing.
- 2. Get up then for a dance, all you girls!
- 3. To improve your figure, put on a shawl!
- 4. To improve your complexion, smear your face three times

  #with shoglo!
- 5. Having on the shawl, come to the dance!
- 8. Having smeared your faces, come to the dance!

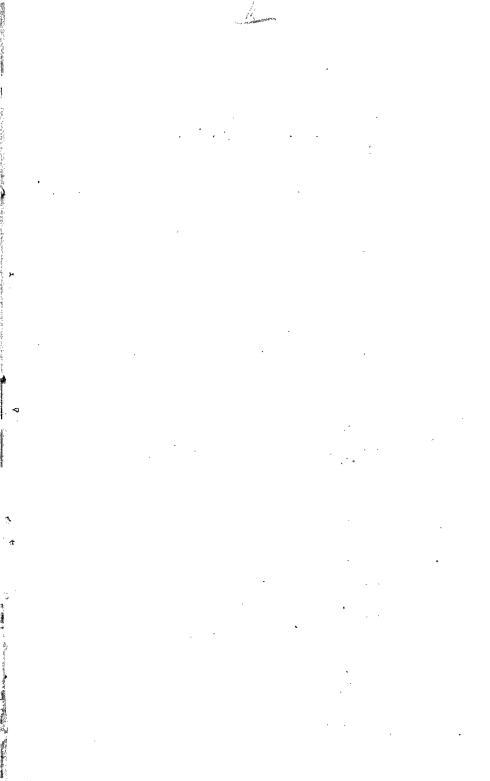
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GHOOM.

1900.









# [P'A' उँदे म्रोट मा इसस भेद | XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- <sup>2.</sup> श्रे:धुव:र्व:वेर्-नेश:वट:विदश।
- 3. क्षे.ल्र.चे.म्.सर.ग्रीय-पर्डे**शश.व्.य**।
- <sup>5.</sup> मुलक्षरक्षरक्षरक्षिरक्षरक्ष्र
- 6. क्षे.सैचा.चाश्रिष्टाश्चिर.पर्चेचा.सु
- <sup>7</sup>. क्षुः भूत्र रेमा ने के की
- 8. मुलक्ष्मकेनके में गुनके के र
- 9. क्षाञ्चर देवारी रे.री
- 10. ষ্ট্ৰপ্ৰেশীক্ষণ্ট্ৰিন্তৰ
- 11. क्षुःभूत्रत्वेषादेश्यः
- 12. कुंभ सुर सुर मी सुर हेर् जा
- 13. क्षि. क्षे. मृत्र क्षेत्र देन त्ये।
- 14. क्षुःभूत् हेमा है है है।
- 15. हे हे द्वुम् अर्क्केर र्वा
- 16. প্লান্ধন্য উদান্দিনী
- 17. विश्वासुमार्स् मुन्ता सुर्
- 18. क्षुःभून हेमाने रे रे ।

# These, songs, i.e., Nos. XXI-XXIX are the gling glu\* of Khalatse.

# XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- 1. When mother's little boy was born,
- 2. All the land of men was filled with light.
- 3. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods were born
- 4. All 'aDzambugling was filled with light.
- 5. On the top of the willow of the world
- 6. There are walking three sons of the gods.
- 7. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 8. When all the great godly kings are walking
- 9. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 10. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods are walking,
- 11. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 12. On the top of the willow of the world
- 13. There are walking three goddesses.
- 14. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 15. When the noble 'aBruguma is walking,
- 16. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 17. When 'aBruguma, the crystal wife, is walking,
- 18. There is a hum of heavenly voices.

<sup>\*</sup> gLing glu are those songs, which are sung at the time of the spring—or Kesar-festival, when everybody exercises himself at arrow-shooting.

1. bltamspari, for participles ending in pari compare Song No. XVII Note on 6.—.2. 4. khyangs; just as khyabpa was derived from 'agebspa, khyangpa was derived from 'agengspa. 3. kun, for kun, in the sense of 'and so on' compare Kesarsage p. 33, note 19. 5. rgyal lcang, originally probably rgya lcang, the willow with far spreading [branches]. The prefixed l of the second syllable was sounded with the first. It is the tree of the world, mentioned in Ladakhi Wedding Ritual, songs Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII. 8. rgyallham, for the addition of final m see Kesarsage, p. 31, note V. 2. 13. skyodded = skyoddad, see Ladakhi Grammar, present tenses.

# XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. मदान्तिक्ति। मासद्वादिक्तिमास्य क्रिक्तिमास्य क्रिक्ति
- <sup>2.</sup> স্বদ:বি:ববি:মিনি:মান্ব:বীদ:এলাম:মিনি:মিন্:মিন্
- <sup>3.</sup> মৃদ্দু-বিদ্দিদ্ধিন্দি। জে'শুবি'মদ্দু-বিদ্দিশ্দিন্দি।
- 4. दे:ब्रुन्निस्त्रःक्टाः ष्यान्। नदेःसन्। कुःसुस्र।
- <sup>५.</sup> दे.बिचाची.भ२५.जीट.च्.। स्थ.ची.वेट.च.चष्र.लचा.के.सेल.जु.।
- <sup>7.</sup> ने ह्वमामी यह विहासी ष्याने प्यासमाने या सुवा
- <sup>8.</sup> दे.बिनानी.सट.जैट.स् ष्य.बे.चगुर.दशद.सेंदि.सनादे.स.सुकासी ।

If I am not altogether mistaken, this hymn contains an explanation of the phenomenon of the thunder. It is thought to be caused by the walking of the gods. The word *lhaskad*, which I translated by 'heavenly voices,' may be taken for any sound, caused by the mouths, hands or feet of the gods. The idea of the thunder is not so very far fetched, if we consider, that according to song No. XXIX, lightning is called 'Kesar's sword,' and that the word *diriri* may have been originally *ldiriri*, which is used to express the rolling of thunder.

## XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. On the beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree,
- 2. On that beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree.
- 3. The long arrowstick

is an arrowstick of the Agus.

4. Such arrowsticks

offer to the hands of the Agus!

5. Such arrowsticks

offer to the hands of those who are before the Agus!

6. The short arrowstick

is a spindlestick of the ladies.

7. Such spindlesticks

offer to the hands of the wife [of the heavenly king]!

8 Such spindlesticks

offer to the hands of Ane b Kurdmanmo!

5, 6, 7. the syllable ba in agubai, drungbabai, jojobai was inserted only for the sake of singing. 7. jojo, the reiterated form, is always used with the feminine, jo with the masculine.

# XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- मुः कं ने या कं नियमीट स्मीट स्मीट स्मीट का स्मीट का साधिका स्मिन क्षेत्र ने स्मिन स्मीट स्मीट स्मीट स्मीट का साधिका अस्ति साधिका सम्मीट स्मीट स्मीट स्मीट का साधिका साधिका
  - 2. तुः कं प्रायप्ति प्रमुप्तार्थे यहुः मानुश्रायदे प्रप्ता । के मुक्ता होत्रा होता यहुमाया प्रमुप्ता यहित्रा या प्रमुप्ता । तुः कं ने गुन्ता हो प्रायप्ति हो प्रमुप्ता यहित्रा या प्रमु
  - 3. तुः कं सः रसः देः त्मुसः विः त्युः स्त्युः स्त्यायवे वदः तु । यतु तः विवः यः व्ययाः रेसः गुवः ययुः यः प्यवः । युः कं ते ग्णुवः वे । व्ययः स्त्युः स्त्युः सः स्विवः ।
  - 4. मुःकं त्रान्दित्वात् त्रित्ति त्रित्ति त्रित्ति व्याप्ति । द्वितंत्री त्रित्ति विद्याप्ति । सुःकं देः गावित्वीत्तात्रीत् त्रित्ति ।

## Notes.

1. For the Andebandhe's of the East compare Kesarsage No. V, 1-8. There we have seven of them. 2. Kun, compare Note No. I, 3. 3. Khyabpa lagring means 'coverer longhand.' This is perhaps another name of Agu Za in Kesarsage No. III.

# XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. वुकंदवेद्रायक्रिन्द्राया
- 2· वुर्क्ष देवे यदमा व्यामाश्रद दट दे ल मिनाय।

All the arrows, used at the Kesar festival are to be considered as being dedicated, the longer ones to the Agus, the shorter ones to the heavenly queen Ane bKurdmanmo.

### XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- 1. When I, a boy, had reached my eighth year.
  - I subdued the three Andebandhe's of the East.

The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

When I, a boy, had reached my twelfth year
 I subdued all the great ministers of the hills.

The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

- 3. When I, a boy, had reached my sixteenth year,
  I subdued the devil Khyabpa lagring and his men.
  The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- 4. When I, a boy, had reached my eighteenth year,
  I subdued all the bad Yarkandis.

# The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

#### Notes.

In this song we have probably the four victories, which were prophesied in Kesarsage No. V. 11-16. Instead of the word 'Yarkandis' in 4 'Mongolians' may be said, compare Jäschke's dictionary.

# XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. Oh, you brown mules, listen to me, to a boy!
- 2. Oh, you brown mules, please, listen to me, to a boy!

- <sup>3.</sup> द्वीप्रक्रम् रायबराये बळ्या राक्त्मा
- 4. देलाममःयाम्दामः वे रे भयर्के दन्यो
- <sup>5.</sup> ॡॱश्रेमामारःसबद्देर्तःत्वृदःहेनाःदेशः५र्ना।
- 6. देखामभायाम्बराम्बरायाचे देखान वेदिन स्थे।
- <sup>7.</sup> अः त्वान्यने अति। मित्ना केंगा केंश स्ति।
- 8. देलाममायामुदामुदार्चि के साम केंद्र राये।

4, 6, 8. Khung Khung imitates the voice of the mules, bo is the emphatic article. 7. saljab, means the same as sacha, pasture ground.

# XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- ाः श्ररम्भातिःश्रेटःवः श्रटः नगरः सम्बार्गः निमासहन। अरम्भारः नुस्ति स्थेटः वः श्रटः नगरः सम्बारः निमासहन।
- 2. श्रूम् मु त्यति स्ट्रेट व स्ट्रिस् म् वना ख्रूट गावि कर ने त्यं श्रूम् हिन् ना । ष्याचे त्याप् र त्यव मुक्ष स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिम वना ख्रुट गावि कर ने त्यं श्रूम हिन् ना ।
- 3. श्रूमनी त्राप्त स्ट्रीय स्थान स्
- 4. श्रम्मी त्यत्र होट व पट गा सहमा ह्या मात्र कर हे त्य ना
- हा सुरामी त्राप्त केट व स्वापार खेव दे गीव कर हे जिस हे पर स्वापार खेव दे गीव कर है जिस है पर स्वापार खेव हैं भी केट के प्राप्त कर हैं जिस है पर स्वापार खेव हैं भी केट के प्राप्त के प्रा

- 3. There is quite enough of good pasture;
- 4. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 5. There is quite enough of good wells;
- 6. Oh you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 7. You have been [long] enough on good pasture;
- 8. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?

This song is to be placed after Kesar's return from Hor. Then he found that the mules had taken the King of Hor's part. It is almost evident, that the word 'adre, a certain spirit, was mixed up with the word dre, mule, and thus the original spirits became animals.

# XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- 1. On the Srar-pass the strength of the white-headed falcon is broken, and he remains back!
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 2. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the little black crows is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 3. On the *Srar*-pass the strength of all the turquoise pigeons is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 4. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the bushy-tailed wolves is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the earless stonepartridges is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

chadde, in all the verses, means originally 'is cut off.' rogs = grogs, Lad. Gr. laws of sound 3. 3. phoron = phugron, pigeon. 4. shangku = scangku = spyangku, Lad. Gr. 1. of. s. 1; 5, cundru, earless, derivation not known.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- 2. माधुःस्टिर्देश्यःह्यं ह्ये। नुष्टः ह्येन् स्प्येत् स्टित्यः विकास सिक्षुन्यानः स्टित्यः ह्यं ह्ये। माधुःस्टित्यः स्टित्यः स्टित्यः स्टित्यः
- ३. अ.श्.मश्रेर.श्रमामा झ.श्रीयाय. हेन्यो। अ.श्रमामा माया हुं खे। अ.श्रमामा माया हुं खे।
- ॐ ॐ माश्रेर श्रेमा लाद्देर लाके का ले ।
  ॐ ॐ माश्रेर श्रेमा लादेर ले ।
  ॐ ॐ माश्रेर श्रेमा लादेर ले ।
  ॐ ॐ माश्रेर श्रेमा लादेर ले ।

This song is a prayer rendered by Kesar, which he addressed to the queen of the gods, when crossing the difficult *Srar*-pass. This pass he had to cross on his journey to the North.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,
   Should go to soar in the highest skies,
   I, taking the shape of a white falcon,
   Will go to take her home again.
- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,
   Should go to flee into the highest zenith,
   I, taking the shape of a white falcon,
   Will go to follow after her.
- 3. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'
  Should go to float in the deepest ocean,I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,Will go to take her home again.
- If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'
   Should go to flee into the widest ocean,
   I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,
   Will go to follow after her.

1. phoron = phugron, dove; sna skyil literally 'hinder the nose,' i.e., 'meet from the front.' 3. Kama, said to mean the same as  $brang\ dkar$ , whitebreasted. 4. rgyan = rgya, wide. Lad. Grammar, laws of sound 5.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farowell to Kesar. 회계자[기자기 자자]

- 1. क्रेट्सप्तिक्तिक्तिस्तिक्तिः होस्यासिक्तिक्तिस्तिक्तिः होस्यासिक्तिक्तिस्तिक्तिः होस्यासिक्तिक्तिस्तिक्तिः होस्यासिक्तिक्तिक्तिः होस्यासिक्तिक्तिः होस्यासिक्तिक्तिः
- 2. इट्यान्य के हें के रटा इट्यान्य स्थान के हिं के रटा इट्यान स्थान के स्थ
- 3. श्रेटशः त्वर्वे ते क्वायः वे के रहा। स्मायदः स्मायुक्तायः स्मितः स्वर्वेदः स्वर्वे। स्वर्वे स्वर्वे ते क्वायः स्वर्वेदः स्वर्वे । स्वर्वे स्वर्वे स्वर्वे स्वर्वे स्वर्वे स्वर्वे ।
- 4. ક્ષેદશાનવાનું કેટિંકે માં પ્રાપ્યાન મુંદ્રો ત્યુન સર્કેટ કો પ્રાપ્યાન સ્ત્રાનું સ્ત્રો ત્યુન સર્કેટ કો કોપ્યાન સે સ્ત્રોના કો સ્ત્રો ત્યાના સ્ત્રો ત્યાના સ્ત્રો તે કો સ્ત

Kesar, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness, had forgotten 'aBruguma. Now, that the birds, coming from the South, brought him a message from her, decides to win her again by all means; actually there was no need to use the transformations, mentioned in the above song.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

Oh Kesar, who never lettest the fire fall!

1. Oh, my clever King!

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the fairies of heaven,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men

2. Oh, my clever Lord!

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the Sitarrāms among the fairies,

Then do not reject 'a Bruguma from the land of men.

3. Oh, my clever King!

When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,

And seest all the Nagis of it,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men!

4. Oh, my clever Lord!

When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,

And seest all the Nagis of it,

Then do not forget thy helpmate from the land of men

1. stangs shan means 'clever in strategies; zana = tsana, when; it is a stange of the stand of t

## XXVIII. Young Kesar.

- 1. त्यामताप्यक्षायाची त्यमकाक्षायाची त्यमकाक्षायाची
- 2. अर्क्केन्द्रप्तर्भवेद्रिकेन्द्रिम् जिम्स्य स्थित् से । माञ्चम् स्पन्निकेन्द्रिकेन्द्रिम् जिम्स्य स्थित् से ।
- - 4. ५:इ८:अश:सतिः झटः लिना स्प्रें से । माक्षेः सूत्र वे सेव हेंना में हिं।

### Notes.

3 and 4. may be translated just as well 'Oh Lord of the flower of the morning; oh Lord of the Kalimān flower.' The Kalimān flower is not of a beautiful appearance, but has a very fine smell.

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

- 1. अ:रे:उत्तेश्यासर्मित्। तमार्थिते श्चेत्र देमाः भिरादे राये।
- 2. श.री:ठत्रवे'त्रासमीं त्। नुसःनुसःश्चेत्रकेम्प्रेंट्टिन्त्रो।

As the Kesarmyth tells us, Kesar forgot 'a Bruguma all the same, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness.

### XXVIII. Young Kesar.

1. A flower, blooming on the pass,

Oh, a pure flower is in bloom!

2. On all the high passes

A flower of fine shape is in bloom!

3. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a flower of the morning!

4. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a Kalimān flower!

### Notes.

This song refers to the supposed spring hero, who has carried spring up to the high passes. All the same he has not yet displayed his full glory, (the flower is only half opened).

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

1. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Black clouds are gathering.

2. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Torn clouds are gathering.

- <sup>3</sup>· বনার্য-শ্রীবার্যনি, বন্মীন, বন্ম হার্যনি, বন্ম হার্
- 4. वना सं श्वेन स्ति न्तीया सं न। मुत्र स्वाम ने स्वर रे श्वार स्वाम स्वर से स्वाम स्वर से न्यो। Notes.

3, 4. snamral, respectful for ralgri, sword.

XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet.

A Wedding Song.

## A. Nangmas:-

- 1. वयः भ्रेंन् सर्वेदः संदि। शुन्दः मादः मीः भ्रव।
- 2. नादशः ब्रेन्स वेत् ये नि। शुन्दानादानी वृत्ती
- 3. ज्ञनाक्त्रं अवेत्ये दे । सुन्दरमादमी सुन्।
- 4. मर्देशक्ति महिन्मिक्ति मिनि। सुन्दाना मी सुन।
- अप्तरः हेर्न् अर्वेद्रं ये दे।
   अप्तरः मादामी स्वत।
- श्रादेनार्थनकान।
   श्रादणप्रमारमाञ्चन।

3. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from our good Lord's sword.

4. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from the godly King Kesar's sword.

### Notes.

This song furnishes us with one of the strongest arguments to prove Kesar's nature-origin.

## XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet. A Wedding Song.

- A. People of the house ask :-
  - 1. The high sky,

Whose and what carpet is it?

2. The high glacier,

Whose and what carpet is it?

3. The high rock,

Whose and what carpet is it?

4. The high ocean,

Whose and what carpet is it?

5. The high castle,

Whose and what carpet is it?

6. The wide earth,

Whose and what carpet is it?

- 7. শ্রিম:बेराम:श्रेंबरी। গ্রাহ্মনান্দ্রী।
- 8. पष्ट्रक्से में दे।
- शुन्दाम् मान्स्
- % दुःविदःवनाशःर्वतःदे। अःद्रःविदःवनाशःर्वतःदे।
- 10. ङ्कास सुः सुना ने दिने। सुन्दरमाद मी सुन्।।

## B. Nyopas:-

- 1. वसार्चेर सर्वेब सिरी। के ज्ञामिक्ष गारी स्वा
- 2. मारका हुँ र अहें के के रि केट मोरका हुँ र अहें के कि
- <sup>8.</sup> त्रमार्चेन् सर्वेन् संनित्ते। क्रिनकेन सम्बन्धेन् स्वा
- 4. अर्डे अर्डे दे अर्डे दे से से मानी सुन।
- 5 सामर केंद्र सर्वेद संदि। के केद मेंद्र सर्वेद स्वा
- 6. इ.स्मिस्स्य के.हे।

मी बचा मील स्पूर् हैंगे।

- The blue-bordered saddle-cloth, 7. Whose and what carpet is it?
- The grey deer-skin, 8. Whose and what carpet is it?
- 9. Those meadows and woods, Whose and what carpet are they?
- 10. That long piece of woollen cloth, Whose and what carpet is it?
- В. The Nyopas say:—

2.

The high sky

Is the carpet of sun and moon.

- The high glacier Is the carpet of the lion with the turquoise mane.
- 3. The high rock Is the carpet of the mountain goat, the old ox.
- The high ocean 4. Is the carpet of the fish 'golden eye.'
- The high castle 5. Is the carpet of great men.
- The wide earth Is the carpet of the King of China.

- <sup>7</sup> ব্রিনারিশ্বনাম র্মিনি বি জেশ্যুন্বামানিনি স্কুর।
- <sup>8.</sup> अञ्चरश्चेत्री अञ्जासुनकुटारेञ्डा
- <sup>9.</sup> द्युःशिदः बनाबः कंत्रः दे। चुः तदः चुः नादेः सुव।
- 10. ङ्गमानुःखनाः देतः हो। वृत्तमः सुनः नतुनः वैःङ्गा।

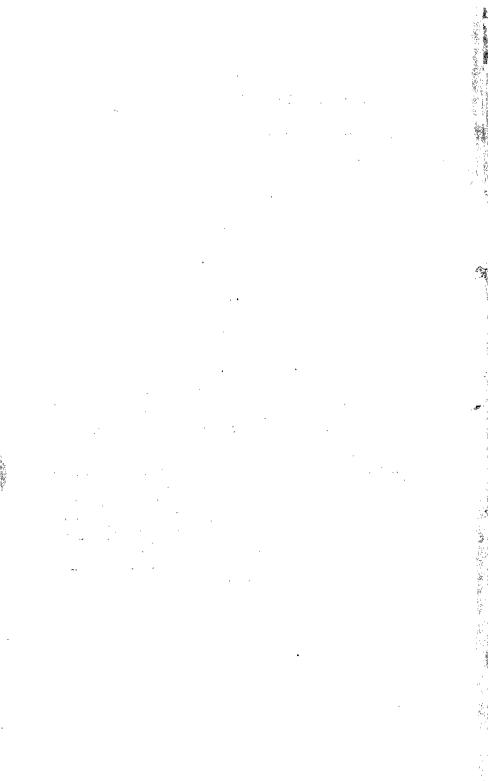
- A. 4. mthsom = mthso, lake. 6. phonche or pholche, much, in this connection 'much land.' 7. khrom zed = khromme zed, 'glittering brush,' used for velvet. 10. yug means 'not sewn,' I am told; thus 'a long woven piece of cloth.'
- B. 3. ba rgan, old ox; compare song No. XV. 29. S. Agu Khru btung (the spelling of the name is doubtful) has not a human, but a falcon's head.

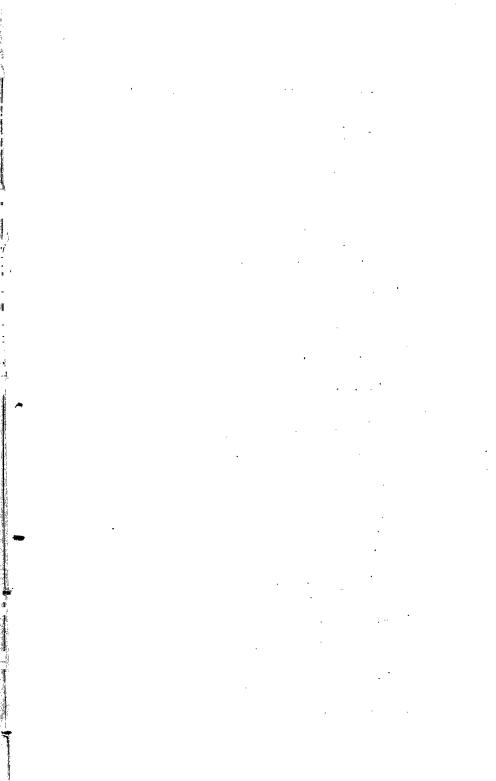
- The blue-bordered saddle-cloth
   Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.
- The grey deer-skin
   Is the carpet of Agu Khru blung.
- Those meadows and woods
   Are the carpet of the great and little birds.
- 10. That long piece of woollen cloth
  Is the carpet of the Nyopas, the seven brethren.

This song shows the general character of the wedding song very well. It is not in direct connection with the rest of the wedding songs, but forms a scene by itself. After the Nyopas (lit. "buyers" of the bride) have entered the house, they are not allowed to sit down on a carpet, until they have answered the questions, which form the first half of this song.

Meanwhile Dr. Laufer's criticism of my German paper on the Kesar-saga has reached me. In my English edition of the Kesar-saga which, I hope, will soon be published in the Indian Antiquary, I entered in full into his criticism. As regards the above songs, I can take up the responsibility as to the correctness of the Tibetan texts. The English translation is as literal as I could possibly render it without becoming unintelligible.

A. H. FRANCKE.





# XXXI. Preparations for the Bono-na festival. Dard\_Text.

- <sup>1.</sup> विमार्ग्येब्दाःक्षरः सम्बद्धिंसः सदिः विमाः ।
- <sup>2</sup>· শ্ল্মমের ক্রু ফুর্ প্রমানর ক্রিল।
- <sup>3.</sup> सवःस्रायाः ५।
- 4. 5 द के श्रद्ध में बेर के।
- 5. वार्ष्ट्राध्यात्रास्ट्राचेवावे।
- 6. क= रिमामी केंब वे।
- 7. म्बनाष्ट्रास्त्रेबाने।
- 8. रुराष्ट्रा देवेबाबे।
- º रें हें दें सुराष्ट्र देवे
- 10. वे सुर्ष्य रेवेब वे।
- 11. सरासुराखरितेवावे। याहासेया।
- 12. मिंता रे मिंदा समाख रेतेन ने।
- <sup>13.</sup> ব্ৰাৰ্ক্সীদেকট্ট পৌৰাৰী।
- 14. 5. रुवे।
- 15. महिर्देर व्यमा सुर्भेष्ण रेत्रे करो
- 16. यामिकेकेकेस्याङ्ग्याहकेषा।
- 17. कवार्ट्स युग्से अस्तिवाने।
- 18. से रिन्म निर्मु इर्ने ।
- <sup>19.</sup> ष्यारुवै मिंदायेत्मासाखारीवेताने।

# XXXI. Preparations for the Bōno-nā festival. Tibetan (Ladakhi) Translation.

- 1. विनार्धे विरास्त्र स्थारिस स्थिति विना
- 2· अर अर्ति हेर्ने पर पर्वे लगा
- 3. 35.2.1
- 4. नरपार्वेद्धस्यानिम।
- 5. बुद्धर:यर्ने: ब्रॅंस्ट्रॉड्स विगा
- <sup>6.</sup> ಹद:रेग्।श:रेट्।
- 7. ब्रिंहिंद विमा
- 8. द्रे.श.व्हिंदः श्वेमा
- 9· देनसद्भित्स्ति।
- 10. येसुराष्ट्रिंदः विमा
- 11. सरःसरः हिंदः निवा रः हे गाना
- 12. মি্সেনা-২৮.মৃ.মুম-ট্রিম-পুনা।
- <sup>13.</sup> अदःर्रेन्।यनम्बरः विमा
- 14. শিকুব'নব'র বিশ্ব
- 15. ब्राई सेवर्ने हिंद।
- 16. श्रद्धन्ये व देने हिंद। र हे गुव।
- 17. कवर्द्द्रस्क्षेवर्द्रवाहित्।
- <sup>18.</sup> ব্ৰিৰ্ম্মশ্ৰ।
- 19. मुरुणुम्भकोर्नेन हिंदः भीमा।

- <sup>20.</sup> वे वे न्युः समाध्यामन ने देवा वे।
- <sup>21.</sup> षदःसः न्नाः सम्बाधनान् नेदेवाने।
- <sup>22.</sup> ক্ৰু মিৰ্শ মেনেৰ দিব দিব
- 23. मुं भिस्सायर मिन्दिन ने।
- 24. म् विष्या निमाम रिवेस वे ।
- 25. वेर्र-ने एसमा वर्गवरिवे वा वे।
- <sup>26.</sup> रुप्प्प्रामन्द्रियान्य
- <sup>27</sup>. शुः न्यायाधार्यमाः श्रासुकारोकाने।
- <sup>28.</sup> सुःम्। प्रायः यः रं स्वार्ये देवे देवे व
- <sup>29.</sup> 5 = 4 4 4 4 4 7 1
- 30. वर् सेर्चे केरे।
- <sup>31.</sup> क्ष्यन्त्रःमीने।
- <sup>32.</sup> ষ্ট্ৰ্ড্ৰ
- <sup>33.</sup> के दुस दिंग।

# XXXII. Origin of the World. Dard Text.

- 1. क्षे सुभावदान्दा से से लिकन्या
- <sup>2.</sup> भर गेरिके सुवासर्वे विकन्।
- <sup>8.</sup> নব নিজ ক্রমাধা
- <sup>4.</sup> বং "ঐ্ন শূম কলাশ।

- <sup>२०.</sup> क्रेन्सॅर्न्सृ'सम्'न5म्रार्निम्।
- 21. दमाश्वाद्यरास्त्राम्बर्द्याः समायत्रमाराजीमा।
- 22. मुप्भेजमारममानग्राजीमा।
- <sup>3.</sup> मुंभि:मुंभून:सेव:रेम्।य5मास:पीम।
- 24. नाये मुट समाय नम्ब येन।
- 25. ष्टाम नर रे सेव रेम् नर्मार निम्।
- 26. यॅब् यॅब्गा भे सुब सेब रेन्ना यनमास निमा
- 27. श्रमामी मत्याती में ति रहेश में ति भीगा
- 28. शुनामा नवा वी रं दरमें दिना।
- 29. के रूट न्गेंब सळेंबायालु।
- <sup>30.</sup> हुमासेर्'रे'र्वेर'र'सईर्।
- 31. झु.भ.३५५.७म।
- <sup>32.</sup> শু**শ্বন**:র্থ:পুদা।
- <sup>33.</sup> क्षेगाक् पर्हे अप्तिना

## XXXII. Origin of the World.

- 1. श्रे.लेप.रेट.त्र्. कुर्न्र. वि. प्राप्त. क्वीश
- <sup>2</sup>· ५८: र्घः क्षेत्रुयः कर्त्वेदे । त्यक्षाक्षा
- <sup>3.</sup> কু:শী'ব্যাক্ত ক্ত'ম্ন্ত ক্ৰাৰা।
- 4. की.ला.सिट.लेचा.कचाश।

- 5. याःग्रामः भेरते खेर्याः कम्बा
- <sup>6.</sup> इंद"रे द्र"कमास।
- <sup>7.</sup> ᢋᡕ᠇ᢆᡲᡳᢩᢆᢡᢇᡳᢂᢅᡳᠴᢩᡰ
- 8. छोग्इरारेबुर्जिरारेव्याराधिका
- <sup>9.</sup> ऒॻड़८ॱढ़॓ॿॣॱॸऒॱॸॱॿॆऄऄ।
- 10. छोगाउर रेब्रू रहेंद्र सेव्रे रें राबे की दे।
- 11. छोग्। इंटर देड्डर राजे राजे हैं।
- 12. छोग्। इतः दे व्याप्त के के विष्ट के के विष्ट विष्ट के विष्ट
- <sup>13.</sup> दुरारे हे र हैज़ा हे भी कमाश !
- 14. শী দিদ্ধা ক্ৰম্
- 16. छोगार्गे हें ह्या र उव र द दें ।
- 17. छोगागिँ हैं ब्रैं राजव ५व है थि।
- 18. छोगार्गे हिं ड्राप्त उन द्वारित हैं र जे शिवे।
- 19. টুইুশুটুই দুটেকেল্ছা
- <sup>20.</sup> रिट्र मेर्गिर्डे ग्रि. दे. क्याश
- <sup>21.</sup> नुःखेणाः चॅदे त्रुः इःधः रः केशे हे।

- শ্বন্ত্রমন্ত্রকলাধা।
- <sup>3.</sup> श्रिटार्गे ते प्राप्त रे माश्रुस कमास ।
- <sup>7.</sup> रे.माशुक्षास्त्रं के.सा.स.के.बेना-स्टाडेर।
- <sup>8</sup>· मिठेमा'र्रे दे'केट'त्र'केट'रे'र्गर'र्रे बेर।
- 9. रे.मार्डमार्से हे.श्रीटायार्ड हिमारटा हेर।
- 0. रे.मिर्डमार्से दे.श्रीटायार्केटारी नुसरासे विरा
- 11. रे.मार्डमार्चे दे श्रीटायार विमानदा बेर।
- 12. रे.महिमार्से दे.कीट लाकेंट रे.क्रेंस कें बेर।
- 13. रे.माशुस्य दे.मि.य.हे.ब्रेमान्टःकवास ।
- 14. विटामाश्चर्याकमाश
- 15. विदामाश्चर्यादी दे स्रोदाया के विमासदा बेस।
- 16. विद्रमिष्ठमार्थे विरक्षेत्रवार्यम् निर्म
- 17. निदानिवनारी विकास स्वार्य द्वाद्व स्वार्थ से
- 18. विद्यानिकार्ये वे अद्यान वं निर्मानिका
- 19. विद्याशुभार्ये द्वीयायानु के विया क्रमाश्रा
- 20. विद्याश्वरात् विनायानु नाश्वराक्रमारा
- 21. गुःमार्डमार्से दे होटाय के निमानहा होरा

- 22. वुष्त्रेगा विति वूर्य वुष्तुल मित्र विर्मा वे शिले।
- 23. मुखेगाचे दे इन्स्फेर के बेरे
- 24. मुण्डिमा से दे चूर्या रागुर गुर हिला ही राजे की री
- 25. नुःखेगाः वे दे चुः र प्येः र चे के दे |
- <sup>26.</sup> मु:क्षेग् विं हुं स्येत के गिर्देश के सामे के स्वा

## XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex.

## Dard Text.

- 1. र्वः र्हे तुः वयमी येर् रृड्रें।
- 2. 5 इने में निष्
- 3. बदामिदाशास्त्रमासुरित्।
- <sup>4</sup>· বুল্ভদেন্দিনা
- <sup>5</sup>- मिल्यिन्द्रस्त्रस्त्रि
- 6. मीय सेटमी मुयरें हें से हैं समर्गे हैं नित्।
- <sup>7</sup>. र्वे र्ने कुट्ट<mark>्रसम्स</mark>्यान में दिना है।
- ৪ সভিবিষাখান্যুষাইশাই।
- 9. W. महें हें हैं। क्षा मक्षा कूंग कूंग।
- 10. ष्ट्राभा के रे प्रेंक् रे प्रमाणिया हिन् में सुरा से ।
- 11. निर्मेनिर्ने सुवार्ये स्वार्थे।

- 25. ची.ची.हची.त्री.क्षाटायाचीया.च्रीया.च्रीया.च्रीया.च्रीया
- <sup>23.</sup> मु**.म**ुरेमार्चे ते सीटाया रे निमानदा बेर।
- <sup>24.</sup> चुःम्डिम् चे दे से दाया हिस चुः बेर्।
- <sup>25.</sup> नुमिर्डमार्से दे सेट्यारे विग्रास्ट निर्

## XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex.

- 1. देन्सम् प्राप्तामी भेराया है।
- <sup>2.</sup> विवासित्यमुः मेदः र्श्रद्र।
- <sup>3.</sup> ২৭:5রমার্ক্রমের
- व.कट.चम्.मुट.ब्र्ड.।
- 5. मी भेर भक्ते सद में वर्षे स्रार्थि।
- <sup>6.</sup> मीयाश्रीटानी क्यारी हो श्रीमश्तीः श्रेनी या पेटार्शेट ।
- हिमार्बर्ग्यमुक्षाभानामुक्या।
- <sup>9.</sup> অনু দুর্নী দুর্গার্থ কুমার্থ কুমার্থ কুমার্থ না
- <sup>10.</sup> रेखसचैराक्षर्-रम् उम्। बेर सिंटाञ्चर्का (ब्र
- 11. मृतुःन्दःसन्यःन्दःसन्यःपःनिदु।

- 12. बूर्ना तित्ना न्त्रसुस से ।
- 18. न्यूर में दे चे सुर हूँना विद्या प्रमुख में ।
- 14. न्यार संदि सर सुर् ह्रेना लेदना निवस्तर स्
- 15. वि'लाना विट कार हूँना लेदमा नव सुन हों।
  - 16. हे. च.र्रे.ट्रे.हे..जंदमा..प्रश्नम..भू
- 17. हिम्बाः ये हिन्हें हिन्हा तिल्मा न्वस्तुम हो।
- 18. देया देया हैं हैं देया येत्ना प्रसुक्त से ।
- 19. 芳芳.何菜肴霜岛二十。何辛苦菜何菜何名雪岛二十
- 20. इन्हें व मुँ वे सुन्न हो।
- 21. दॉ में क्न मुं ते सुम में।
- 22. हे सूल लेंचल लें।
- 28. ज्याज्याः रें हैं ज्या येत्या प्रश्रुमा में।
- 24. हर्ने वृत्वर हर्ने हर्मेवर मेन्स
- 25. स्तास्ता र रेस्ता तित्वा प्रा
  - 26. बूट बूट रें रें बूट सेदमा निर्
  - 27. बे.सुन्"सर-सुन्"दें सुन्"हें सुन्"।
  - 28. स र ने में बे कुन के ने हान में के कि हूं ।
  - 29. दी हना दे के श्रान्य स्थान
  - 30. मःर्भे ने भे कुर सुन में

- <sup>12.</sup> শ্বন্ধান্ত্রনূতি প্রেন্
- 13. नगर से दे सेसुर भेव साम्बनी खालर।
- 14. नगर में वे सर सुर भेरासाम्ब मी खालर।
- 12. प्रि. भर्मा प्रिट. सर. क्रुयः श्रीय द्यी. त्य. बेट ।
- 16. रेहे यक रेश य समस्य परिष्ण १
- 17. अ.चेर.टे.स्निम्श्रादराखान्।
- 18. नैयन्यार्शेट्षु सर्वेट्टन्य प्राव्हा
- 19. दे वसा भ्रीवागुबार्समा समासमित होता हो ।
- 20. दे वसम्बन्धिर हे स्ट्रा स्थला
- 21. दे नमामद्भारत्याम् दे भिर्म के स्थान
- <sup>22.</sup> ধ্বে নিৰ্দিশাক।
- 23. इमाइमा बेर देश द्वेर प्र्मा
- 24. र तुर तुर सर्वेद देर भे छाल्रा
- <sup>25</sup>. स्त्रस्त्रातात्र्नातेषात्रा
- <sup>26.</sup> म्र्रिंदर बेर हे अन्तर प्रतर स्मिन्स में एक ।
- <sup>27</sup>. ये. सुन्यर सुन् ते. सुन् सुन्।
- <sup>28</sup>. ব্রিকাঞ্জানানকদেন্দ্রটের নিজেক্দ।
- 29. दी उमा हेर्ने से निर्म प्रियम हिर्म
- <sup>30.</sup> वि.<u>र्</u>यू.सर्ष्ट्र.तर.सैज.लुब्ध.जुन्द

- <sup>81.</sup> मिश्रासुः रामिश्रालुः रेगा
- <sup>32.</sup> 5"૱ૡ૽ૼૡ૾ૺૡ૿૽ૡ૾૽ૡ૾૽૱૱૱૽૽ૺૹૻૹૣ૱૽૽ૼૺૺ
- <sup>83</sup>. વૅ.સિમ્ફ્રિય.**કુય.કુય.શે.**વે.સિ.સે.વે.વે.સુય.કુર્યા
- <sup>35.</sup> ૧-જિ૮.૮.ઌૄૼ.ઌ૾ૢ૱૾૾ૺઌ૿૾ૹ૾૱૽ૼૺૹ૿૽ૺૹ૽૱ૢ૽૱
- <sup>36.</sup> मार्से सेन से रेन्नुपय देस से सुसारें।

## XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter.

Dard Text.

- 1. र्रे में निर्देशिय मुनुबर्गे सुस से।
- 2. ॲबर्वेस्ट्रम्म्व्यम् कमुद्रार्थेस्स
- <sup>3.</sup> न र्सम् उम्म लेखिम से ।
- 4. ફે..શ.ફેશ્રસમાં રાજ્યાં કે.ખેં. શેશ્રાસાણ
- 5. हेशकेॅर"रे:वुशर्चे्र"र्र.पर:ब्रुंगशाश्चारःवुन:वेॅरस्यास॥

# XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Dard Text.

- 1. के ज्यापा प्रवादित। प्यवादित्यवासार्वे गुप्ते स्ववसा
- <sup>2.</sup> ব্রুলির্মান দেশ বিশ্বনা
- <sup>3</sup>· नेस नेयान बद ये ये दे र्यो सुस से प्र

- <sup>81.</sup> দিপ-ম-দিপ-ওদা-টুর্
- <sup>32.</sup> ট্রিনার্সন্মন্ত্রামানমানস্মতির ক্রিনার্সার্
- <sup>88</sup>. व्यामार भ्रवाकशावर मार्श्वे त्मूर ध्येव मे खालर ।
- <sup>34.</sup> ટ્રેન્શજાસન્દરજાસત્મસુત્રખેતૃ
- <sup>35.</sup> વ.જિદ.ત્રથી ખ.ક્ષુકા.ઇત્તિર.જુવ.જા.જા.બેદો
- <sup>36.</sup> क्रिन्म् वृद्धमुन्यस्य सङ्ग्रीयसः स्र्रीटिक्षः स्वर्

## XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवशक्षिवमीद्ये दे विरादाराष्ट्रावर।
- 2. मॉर्भेन से ताम सन्तर्नाम मुन्तिम स्टार्थ विदा
- 3. श्रीयमी सम्बद्धा मिन्द्र स्था विद्या
- 4. दुः अप्रे अम् ति प्रेर्वे तटा छा वटा
- 5. हैशः त्रेषः त्रेषः त्रः त्रः त्रः त्रः वृत्रः सुँग्वायायः क्रुँद् यो स्थात् ।

# XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. त्रीयानी मिलियनमाना नहास्या
- 2. শ্রদ্ধ শ্রি শ্রে শ্রদ্ধ শ্রদ্ধ শ্রদ্ধ শ্রদ্ধ শ্রদ্ধ শ্রদ্ধ
- <sup>3</sup> र्वेत्त्रव्यायबद्धाः स्त्राध्येतः व्याप्ताः विद्या

- <sup>4.</sup> শ্রমানিধারমাননাধ্যপূধানীধ্রমারী |
- <sup>5.</sup> मनामयासु वेर् येयासुन वेस्समार्थे।
- 6. ১৮ ম বি বি মি ১৮ ম প্রাম ম বি
- <sup>7</sup>- ये ने बार्में हुन में हुन के हुन के श

# XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Dard Text.

- ¹· ૡ૽ૻૻ૽૽ૼઽ૽ૼૡ૾૽ઽ૽ૼૻૹ૱ૡ૿ૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૢ૱ૡૢૻઌ૽૽ૼૹૢૹૹૼૺૺૺૺ
- <sup>2</sup>· रॅट्टण्टेन्हरकृत्यस्यियेयान्यवण्डेत्।
- 4. বার্ন্সুস্থেম্থা
- 5. में जर में गू अर स में में अप प्याप्त दिन
- 6. 55-8-7-7-7-8-8-8-4-4-4-5-1
- <sup>7</sup>· भूरार्दे मेर्निर्दे सुदाशको के प्राप्त प्राप्त हो।
- 8. नद्राक्षान्ति निर्मेशन्ति क्षा क्षेत्र व्यापना द्वेद ।
- 9. ঐ"শৃং ই ক্রমার্রা বিশেষ ঐ র্রা অধারী।
- $^{10.}$  55  $\hat{\beta}$   $\hat{\beta}$
- 11. गुःरेशदुसःम्पारायाप्यःद्रिः।
- 12. म् श्रीटा स्रव ह्वि. विस्ता प्रवासिया साधा के जिस्सा प्राप्त हिए।

- 5· মদামমাশ্রীপ্রির্নিরেউনেদ্দেরমোজোল্ন।
- 6. पर्ने:र्नेम्परसःसःमन्दरःसःसेन्न्यःसःखः।
- 7. देवसम्बद्धाः विमायोगस्वद॥

## XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवंशर्श्रास्त्रेह्रास्त्रेन्यस्त्रेच्यास्त्रेच्यास्त्राच्या
- 2. र्रेट क्र मुर्ने राय स्त्रीय । मानि यन माया प्राप्ता
- 3. ५२ में अरम्परम्यायायन्तरस्यासेन्न।
- 4. मासुर वे य वि दर्ब श
- 5. ग्रेंदर हें ग्रेंसर अट य प्रेंदर्भ मा मावे यन्मा य अपना
- 7. अर रे मेर रे सर रा
- 8. ५२ में अरम्भरम्य वर्षः संस्कृतः गुःम्बियन्गा
- की.मोर.मी.श.मिर.मी.श्राटिर.मी.श्री.एप.कश.मु. ब्रीट.मुर.शिक्षे।
- 10. ५२ में अराम्यायरमाय वर्षा सम्बन्धाः स्त्रीमानियम्
- <sup>11.</sup> শূ হৈ শক্ত মান্ধ্ৰনা ব্দ।
- 12. म् श्रेटञ्चरञ्चेनामर वृत्ताम छुत् ग्रीश्राह्य केना ब्रुन्।

- <sup>13.</sup> यर णूर् र वस णुवास से हें अपाय अप दें।
- <sup>14.</sup> मानेशःत्मान्माशःशेर्नेषःतप्तः ५८।
- 15. मार्बेमा शेउट मी साथे में आप प्राप्त है।
- 16. गुः त्रक्ष दर्मास से हें सप्पार दे।
- <sup>18.</sup> শ'ৰী**্ৰ**"ম'ৰ্কুশ্ৰ''নীবৃ¶
- <sup>19.</sup> नुर्वे रें निज्जा
- 21. ই ইব্ শ্রম শ্রম।
- <sup>22.</sup> सदादेणदेशसदिः भीवः।
- 23. हें क्रुणों भिंद स्था स्था
- 24. अञ्चरित्रे अवरित्वे
  - 25. के निर्धित समासमा

## XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor. Dard Text.

- । शुःदेशकादेशस्य
- 2. नम्नम्मिन्मार्गेषुस्य स्
- 3. ग्रन् रेंब्र सेंब्र सेंद्रम् ५ म्
- 4. इ.सेप्रें ट्रेंट्श श्र. चुनी

- <sup>14.</sup> ना वेश के भूना या सदार्थ के इर क्रूना।
- <sup>15.</sup> मार्चेमान्नेःक्षःष्येःक्ष्रःस्यतेः स्टर्मा मिन्यन्मायायाः या
- १६. श्चि.चेर.पाझे.ला.चेत्र्या। चीवे.चरचालालाचा
- <sup>17.</sup> ५४:इ८:क्रेर:५:बुदे:५३विं। मिले:वर्मायायाःन।
- <sup>18.</sup> (सप्टेंबावसप्पटाचे) सानायसम्बद्धमासामनप्पेत्।
- 19. दर्बेनानिक्रास्तिनार्बेट्यस्त्रिन्यस्यस्त्रा
- <sup>20.</sup> देर्नुस्रिंग्ध्रयः झुम्मिन्यन्म्।
- 21. ৭ই মৃত্যু ধাৰ্মন ক্ৰিয়াৰ খেব।
- 22. गुःधुत्रःक्षुःम्बिन्दर्म।
- <sup>28.</sup> म्नाम्नादिनः सम्मामी सामुनः प्रेवं।
- 24. ध्रुयः झुम्बिन्द्रम्।
- <sup>25.</sup> दर्नम् मृगुनमुप्तर सेशस्य भेग

## XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor.

- 1. क्षे.रट.भ्र.ष्ट्राच्यत्र्यस्यान्त्रीमा
- 2. दे वे दे व दे व दे व के दे व के का कि
- 3. ग्रायः स्ट्राप्त प्राप्त मान्यस।
- 4. क्षाध्यायाष्ट्रितः विमा

- <sup>5,</sup> দ'ৰ্অৰ"মাৰ্ক্সৰ"মাণ্ট্ৰৰ।
- 6. ধ্ৰমান্ত্ৰাৰ্শ্বমান্ত্ৰমান্তৰমান্তৰমান্তৰমান্তৰমান্তৰমান্তৰমান্ত্ৰমান্তৰমান
- <sup>ፇ</sup>੶ੑੑੑੑਖ਼ੑ੶ਫ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼ੑਫ਼ੑਫ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶ਜ਼ੵੑਖ਼ੑਖ਼ੑਖ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑਸ਼
- 8. वुरः नुस्रायकः इस् देनाः येतनाः यक्षस्रसः से ।

- 11. क्राक्षक्षायाः मीकायोदमाः वक्रीं सुसार्से ।
- <sup>13.</sup> 5"5'ବି'ବ"&୮'ଛି\*"बेदमा'', ଜବ'କ୍ଷୟ"ରି ।
- 14. ब्रिंग वट हेर्न में मुल सेदमा प्रस्कारी
- <sup>15.</sup> দূ্বে"দূ্বি"দূর্ব"দূর্ব"মূর্

## XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Dard Text.

- 1. उपाउपार्ने ने छु। मेन में खुआ में।
- $^{2}$  । সেশ্বীর্নী বিশ্বেমশন মীন্তুমশ্রী ।
- <sup>3.</sup> ष्याश्चर्यात्रां मुलाञ्चर ते सुसार्गे ।
- <sup>4.</sup> लगार्गेर ५२गागा तुस तुस से सुसा से ।
- 5. ष्टाशेर्ने भेरे पर भेर्से सुमार्से।

- 5. ८.७८.४८.ग्रॅ५.५.४.४५।
- 6. दंश देवे वटाव माशेर प्यू रे सेव देंमा प्यूर से।
- <sup>8</sup> मार्शर पुररे प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वा
- <sup>9.</sup> ष्यारमा श्रीटा श्रा श्चीया ने चिरा स्मामना मी प्या (बरा)
- $_{10}$ . মে.স্নাস্থ্রনার্নামে.প্রন্সামর্নী,মে.এনে  $\,$
- 11. विर्धियोश विश्वासम्बद्धी का बरा
- 12. कु नेंब् हिर्दिक हा यह समाय में प्राप्त है।
- 13. ब्रिंगा ब्रेंट् बर्कट यहे के सूट समन मी प्यावट।
- 14. र्सिअरहेबर्सियाम्ययाचिर्सियर्स्सियरमीः प्यावदा
- 15. बें बें देवस बेंस विमादेख ब्रा

## XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. नुरन्त्राभारीवसाभेटिसाखाल्द।
- 2. ୯.५. मा हुमाश र्थे यन हैं के कि एक लिए।
- <sup>3.</sup> ८५ मुर्भे मुं भुट ५८ ५५ में अल्ट।
- 4. यम् सु ने वेर्ने स्वन्दर येव् येव् दर यह तो स्वावर ।
- 5· ८-५-५न्याय के अ-५८-अर्द्धन्य तो खाल्ट।

- <sup>6</sup>· ષ્ઠા"સે'ષ્ઠા"શ્રે"ક્રેમ"સેંग તેં સુત્રા સેં [
- <sup>7</sup> खाःश्रेभमाःश्चार्तेः श्चेटश्रायेः श्चराः स्
- 8. ধ্যান্ধীৰমাক্ষীমান্তাৰী "দুমানী মুমানী !
- <sup>9</sup>ে সে" মী'ব্ৰ'' ৰী গ্ৰৰ'' বু শি গ্ৰন্থ মাই।
- <sup>10.</sup> খে" মী কুম" মী নিম " উমি মী ক্রম" মী ।
- $^{12}$ . લુ"નભાલુવ"સુંગાંગુાલુઢાર્સૂંદ્રાજે ઢાંચુઢા સાં
- 3. ष्यु र्चेन र्चेय त्ये र्चेत्र क त्ये स्वस स्त्री।
- <sup>14.</sup> ব''ব্ম'ই্র্ম'মি'ই্র্র্ম''র মার্মি'র
- 15. युःश्रेंब्रियःयिश्वेदीःकविष्ठुमःस्।
- 16. हिं हिं ब्रेस ब्रेस ब्रेस ब्रेस ब्रेस ।

## XXXIX. General Love.

### Dard Text.

- 1. মে দিম দিশাৰমা
- 2. वटामिटासु उउसे सेमा है।
- <sup>3.</sup> देट यमाग्रें मिद दे ग्रुप्त के क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
- 5. ब्राम्ब्रिश्चित्र्याते।

- 6. ८.५.शमार्याम्बि.शमार्थेर्प्ताः अप्ता
- 7. ८५ मेम्झ्यरक्षेपॅर्येरकेष्
- <sup>8.</sup> ८५ इ.क. मृत्यः वृत्यः व्याप्तरा विष्या
- <sup>9.</sup> ८५ के वे सुन्ति सुन्ति प्राप्ति स्थालिया
- 10. ८ ५ मनमञ्जू येना येना स्प्रेन् स्थाल्टा ये।
- 🕦 ୮.५.भुभाराष्ट्रासाधाराष्ट्रसाधार्म्या
- $^{12}$ . এনা নম মে নির্বাধ্য কিমার্ম্বীরা নিনা মে পেনে ert
- <sup>13.</sup> ইই-্রলুমমাইর্রিমামাজেৰে।
- $^{14}$ . ধ'ব্ম'র্কুম'ম'র্ম্নম'মে'ন্ $^{14}$ ।
- $^{15.}$  মীৰ দূৰ্দা ক্ৰুমে মে ফ্লিমে নে মে জেৰে ।
- 16. ने क्या मुस्य मुस्य मुस्य ।।

### XXXIX. General Love.

- 1. देवशार्मिद्रम्मामामाभाग्वेश।
- 2. व्रायाधुताता हें हा
- 3· र्<u>जूर्</u> रापु सिट अभाव मी.चै। सिम सिम सिम।
- 4. ब्रिन्गुश्चादायायान्यस्तित्वा
- 5. लियात्म अपस्य मिन मी मिन हो ।

- <sup>6.</sup> র্কম"ম'র্কুম"র্কুম।
- <sup>7.</sup> वदामें दिने में भेरे सुवा। से निसे ने माला
- <sup>ଃ.</sup> ଅ୕ୢ୳ଽ୕ଽ୕ୖଽ୕ୡ୕ୡ୕ଵୢ୶୶୶୲
- <sup>9.</sup> স্ত্রীব"মার্নি"।
- 10. बिन्सिन्मालमा
- 11. वट मेंटि उपट मार्च हिट
- $^{12.}$  নম র্মস্থান্ত শ্বম র্ম্ম রূप $_{
  m G}$ দ।
- <sup>13.</sup> ४४.५४५५५५५५५५५५
- 14. गुः-पुर-५ रिं मुं गुः गुन्यर सम्बद्धा
- 15. 8
- 16. है इन्डॉबिकिट्रा
- 17. ঐ শ্বাসু ব্লুখ শ্বনার ।
- 18. थाः १ हे हे ले हिमाना

XL. Dawn of Morning.

Dard Text.

- 1. विदाःशेषाधाः शामित्रका।
- <sup>2.</sup> ଖୁଷ"ଧ୍ୟୁଟ୍ଟିଖୁଷ"ଧ୍ୟୁଟ୍ଟି ।
- 8. बुमार्से हें हें हे भू गा खुर।

- <sup>6.</sup> র্কমামার্কমার্কমা
- <sup>7.</sup> रश:५१:धुया:४:४४:धुय।
- ८. गु.र्नरत्यूम्।मृ.क्ष्रिःसमा
- $^{9}$ . স্ট্রী $\gamma$ রে সেঁ $\gamma$  মাদর ঠেনে মানে মনে দ্রী স্বাধ্যমে ।
- 10. देवसारायम्बिसाराउँस।
- 11. सुतातायम्बर्क्स्यास्त्रे
- 12. वरायम्बर्सरस्रिववित्।
- $^{13}$ . બદ રેંક અદ ર્ગર ર્ફ્ફેન વેંદ્ર  $\,$
- <sup>14.</sup> ग्रे.पुरायाञ्चनसञ्चित्रा
- <sup>15.</sup> श्चिन् र्चे ६ ५५ हम् १८ १५ हिन्
- 16. क्रेन्ट्रायालुन्ग्रिसर्हेन।
- 17. ८५ र् ८० ४ विम् छेमास्रा
- 18. था-वाजेर है भग या विरा

XL. Dawn of Morning.

- 1. ८.२८.८४.५.२.१.१.१५ वश्या स्थ्या
- 2. मानमायास्यास्य । मानमायास्य सिन्।
- 8. खाल्टायादेवसाम्बद्धार्थेक्टावर्म।

- 4. ब्रम्बेर्नेश्वार्मस्याम्यिम्स्य ब्रम्बेर्नेन्यः विष्
- <sup>5.</sup> ଖୁଷ"ଧ୍ୟୁଟ୍ରିଶ୍ୟ ଅଟି ଟି ଡ଼ିମ୍ପ୍ୟୁ
- <sup>7.</sup> প্রমার্মিরারী দূর্মানী দূর্মা।
- <sup>ଃ.</sup> ଖ୍ୟ''ଔ୯.୬ୁଁ ସିଖ.,ଖୁ.୬ୁଁ ଅ.ଲ..ଲି.୮
- 9. শুমার্মিশ রাইনো দ্বীদাদ্বিদ।।
- <sup>10.</sup> ଖ୍ୟ ଅଟେ ମିଖ୍ୟ ନିନ୍ଧୁ ଅନିଷ୍ଟା
- 11. ସିନ୍ଦ୍ୟୁଟ୍ରିଆନ୍ ହିଲ୍ଲିଆ
- 12. **ৡ৾"৲ৼৢৢৢৢৢ৸ঽ৸ঢ়ৢ**ঢ়ৢ
- 18. उँदिया है बुसायदा को है छु। भ्रेषु है।

## XLI. Pastoral Song.

Dard Text.

- 1. র্ত্রমার্ন্ প্রমার্ন্ মন্ সূত্রশা
- 2. ब्राक्ष वर्षे के किन्सुक के ब्र
- 3. श्रुमार्<u>म</u>्स्याहरामञ्जी।
- 4. वे भे में में में मानी प्रतिभे सुमानी
- <sup>5.</sup> প্র**ম**ার্মি মি দূরি মাখার্দি প্রমার্মি মি দুর্
- <sup>6.</sup> ଧ୍ୟନ୍ଦ ଦ୍ୱିକ୍ୟୁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶ୍ରମ୍ଭ ହିଁ ।
- <sup>7.</sup> ই'মের্ট্র'ইঝ'মম'ন্দ'মিস্তুম'র্মি [
- 8. नृत्रानु रे श्रूटा के नृद्रात्रे सुका से ।

- <sup>4</sup>· শু⊏-লু⊏-উमा-নউ-ভূম-এই্লা-নহা-উ-<u>ই</u>-ম-ব্দানৌ ।
- मानमायाद्येष्ठाः विदायाः में मानमायाद्येष्ठाः प्रित्।
- 6. মেৰেমেমুখ্য কুনামকুমুখ
- <sup>7.</sup> षाल्टारेशप्तृयः हेमायहें भेत्।
- <sup>3.</sup> मनुस्रायदाष्ट्राखान्दार्थेन्।
- <sup>9.</sup> षाल्टादेशाये ज्या हेमा यहें धेव।
- 10. मानुस्यायदाष्ट्राख्याब्दाद्यायेत्।
- 11. क्षेत्रिम्।ष्पः ल्राम् कृत्रिम् मिन्।
- 12. मार्नेरायाञ्चेरायक्षयसार्येदायेदा
- 13. क्रांस्निकात्मराक्राक्षरक्षात्वरात्मरकासे ।।

## XLI. Pastoral Song.

- 1. र्स्सिल्दरम्हेयळेग
- <sup>2.</sup> ब्राडेश विमार्चेश प्राव्हा से ।
- <sup>३</sup> स्थलिट प्रचीरश्चर प्रचीमा स्ट्रेश।
- 4· इंस् विमार्य विमार्यस्य हे सिंद से खावा
- <sup>5.</sup> ष्प्राविद्यदेशस्यासीमीमीम्प्रायापदाकेमित्।
- 6. अयः हेर मिल्ट यः श्रेट।
- 7. कंश क्रेंश सेव हेनि र्भेट भे खाला।
- 8. मार्शर संदे श्रूप है **भेर**ी

- 9- শ্বন্ত্রশ্রেমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্র।
- <sup>10.</sup> Eស ঠিন দেশ কান্দ নিষ্কুর র
- 11. वेभार्टात्यायराभें सुमार्भे ।
- <sup>13.</sup> চ্ছাৰ মানিস্কামান্
- 14. वु ज्ञामकहू रे ते सुमास्या

## XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

## Dard Text.

- · क्रॅ॰क्रॅॱ५५°वेर केर्बुक कें।
- <sup>2.</sup> वित्रारे (बुग्वेर् विस्त्रास्त्र)
- 8. समाधार्त्रसम्प्राप्तात्रम् सम्प्राप्तात्रम् ।
- 4. नु"सुब"মিঁ सुस"र्से ।
- 5. तुन सुन हेंया वे सुवा हो।

# XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Dard Text.

- 1. उद्यानित्वसाधारित्वे सुमाने
- 2. व उ क्षे यु र रे कू से के के के के कि
- 8. द्वाधिनमायेषुन येखिन से ।

- 9. राम्बर स्प्रिया खाल्टा
- 10. १ वें य १ हम यें १ ए भेग्स में पें १
- 11. शुः ब्रेन् विद्यार्थे द्यार्थे विद्यार्थे विद्यार्थ
- 12. र तुनानी मूर्र य तन्द्र रेना लेख बर
- 13. क्रेन्स्यालुखाल्ह।
- 14. वर्दारायान्यसम्हिताः

## XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. र'स्रशं ते संग्रहा हेर् यो खाल्हा
- <sup>2.</sup> न्गॅ्न्सर्ट्रमायालुदेनपर्नुमायाखाल्द।
- 3. मायश्रापटाके रे.मी.क्रीश
- 4. यर्ट्स्याट्स्ट्रिट्स्यख्य
- 5. दे सम्मद्भित्य विमाये ।

## XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्राञ्जीयादशात्र्वातीयाः
- 2. यहर राया के वर्षे मुंदर मिर के अदि तो खालर।
- 8. रेम्'येट विम्बिखेल्ट।

- 4. क्रुक्षियमा मेरिस्युक विरस्ताकी।
- <sup>5</sup> कू भे से कं रमा खरे देन ने भें सुसारें।
- 6. कामेन नुपुर केन कुर में सुमार्में।
- <sup>7</sup>· ये हिं त्राष्ट्रा खनवे सुमामें ।
- <sup>8</sup> ক্ৰেদ্যখুৰ মীস্তুৰ মী
- 9. म्हार्यास्य स्थानित्र से सुकारी ।
- 10. र्यो में माराबश स्मा पुतार्थे सुशासी।
- 11. म्वन्या पुर्श्वे सम्योपुन यो सुमार्ग्रे ।
- $^{12}$ . ফ্রন্ট্রেম্বর্ম রূম  $\widetilde{\mathbf{a}}$  |
- 13. युक् इत्मृत् मृत् ते सुक र्वे।
- 14. इन्द्रिन् जुने सहार में सुसार्थे।

## XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Dard Text.

- 1. ये दिया बाबा विगिर्धिसम्बर्ध।
- <sup>2</sup> र्वे मृत्ये रिवेर् वेर्के सुकार्के ।
- <sup>3</sup> र्विट्र-रेलु-र्थमायेट-विस्त्रमार्थे।
- 4 र दे शे यमा मेर सुद में हुक हैं।
- <sup>5</sup> युन् ने मिन मिन ने ने लें सुका के ।

- 4. रेम्'र्ट्स्टम्टब्स्टिम्टब्स्टिं
- 5. रे.म्.ग्रूनमुक्षळंटरमायन्ट्राहे**न** शेष्क्षाब्द।
- 6. रे.म्। अ.से.स.मडर्.ट्रेराखाबर।
- 7. देवसर्वे सम्बेर्ट्सिम्सिखाल्द।
- 8. ब्रेंनर्डेक्ट्रेक्ट्रेसप्तरायोखान्।
- 9. विं क्यामार्थर हेन्या भे खावर।
- 10. देवस ब्रिय स्मिद्ध भाषाबर।
- 11. ब्रेंब्सर्ने ह्ये त्रेक्ट्रिया अवरा
- 12. रेज्यामयार्ज्यमहिमार्जेटायाखान्।
- 13. पर्योट:पर्योटशःक्ष्मी:रा.च्राःजाःक्टां
- 14. कटानुभारादे वटाया हुम्बाईट योखा वट।

# XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रे.वंश्वादश्यमःश्र्मापर्माप्तावदा
- 2. देवसारसस्य सर परमाय्रमाये मार्थे स्थान्।
- 3. र्गोर्थः अक्ट्रेमिलालुः चः विमास्यक्षात्र्नायोः ष्याव्द।
- 4. शुनाना र्टा स्ट्रामा से भेर प्राप्ता वट।
- 5. ययः वृद्धः प्रदेशः तर्वायः स्वा

- 6. ব্রিদেনে দিলী দেখা নীব্দ নি প্রকার্ম নি
- <sup>7.</sup> भेटादराक्षिमारी मिनायों सुमार्थे ।
- <sup>8.</sup> गुराभें बरारे किंतु में बुका कें।

This hymnal (Nos. XXXI-XLIV) is sung at Da, Garkunu, and the other villages of the Eastern Dards (Shina) at the time of the Bono-nā festival, which is celebrated every third year. celebrated in 1903, and will be celebrated again in 1906. above songs were dictated by 'aBrug bkrashis, who is a lha bab and one of the principal recitors at the festival. Being a lha bab, i.e., a person, on whom the gods descend, or who becomes possessed by their spirits, he officiates as a priest at sheep offerings and other rites of their Pre-Buddhist religion. The songs were written down and furnished with a West-Tibetan translation by Thar rnyed chos 'aphel, who is now a Christian Catechist, but who used to be a Buddhist lama at Da and Garkunu, about seven years ago. Although he understands the language of the Eastern Dards perfectly well, the Tibetan alphabet presented great difficulties, when applied to the foreign sounds of an Aryan language. But on the whole the orthography is tolerably accurate. Accentuated syllables are marked by two dots (thseg). I hope to edit the same songs once more with Roman transscription and a full vocabulary of all the words and forms occuring in the hymnal. The songs are called the 18 songs (glu athrungsh); but at present there appear to be only 14 of them. I suppose that in several cases (see for instance No XXXVII) several originally separate songs grew together and afterwards were taken for one single song. The word mummo, which signifies uncle at the present day (the ordinary term of address to male persons), is said to stand for 'uncle of the past' in the songs. Therefore it has to be translated by 'fore-father.' in songs Nos. XLII-XLIV, the mummo seems to be the male Dard of the present day.

The hymnal is interesting for two reasons: (1) it contains the last remnants of Dard mythology, particularly their account of the origin of the world. The system of colours as contained in it reminds us of the Tibetan g Ling chos. (2) it contains the historical recollections of the Eastern Dards (compare No. XXXVI). They have not yet forgotten that at one time their forefathers emigrated from Gilgit, and the list of place-names shows the route of their spreading towards south-east, up the Indus-valley very well. All the villages, mentioned in the songs, are well-known places. If

- 6. इ.इ.प्रिम्प्रम्थर्पर्मामुख्यः बर
- <sup>7</sup>. स्प्रिम् साम्यम् देश मान्यम् ।
- <sup>৪.</sup> শ্লুম'র্ফ্র'মেশ্ব্য'ব্যব্দ'ন্''র'ঊব'ম'জে'ঀৢঢ়ৢঢ়

Abstract of contents. No. XXXI. Preparations for the festival. All the provisions and flowers, required for the festival, are

ordered to be brought.

No. XXXII. Account of the origin of the world. Out of the water a meadow rose, and three mountains grew on that meadow. The names of the mountains are: The white, the red and the blue jewel-hill. On these three hills three trees grew. Their names are: The white, the blue and the red sandal-tree. Three birds grew on the three trees. Their names are: The wild eagle (on the white tree), the fowl (on the red tree), and the black Biru jolmo on the blue tree. [The three mountains and trees are probably thought to exist one on the top of the other, and thus to constitute the three worlds. Compare the mythology of the g Ling chos].

No. XXXIII. Description of a festival at Gilgit, the home of the fore-fathers of the Eastern Dards. The boys of Gilgit and Brushal, and the girls of Rashtran and Sathsil, were assembled for a dance, with the lion-king of Gilgit at the head of the dancers. Suddenly a noise was heard on the Ambiri-hill, and a herd of ibex discovered. It is described in full, how these ibex were hunted

with bow and arrow, and how the meat was distributed.

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No. XXXIV. The happy hunter is placed at the head of the dancers, carrying the horn, the skin etc. of the ibex. When he

has finished dancing, he is ordered to walk towards east.

No. XXXV. The question is asked, from whence the gods (yandring) come. It is answered that they come out of the middle of the sky. Therefore everybody puts on his best suit. [The gods are supposed to be present at the dance].

No. XXXVI. The emigration from Gilgit. The Dards went to Rong churgyud, thence to Gusur and Koarto kumar, both famous for their currants; thence to Skardogod, famous for willows; thence

they cannot be found on maps, it is due to the terrible orthography

of Indian maps.

As regards the language of the songs, it is a very mixed language. Not only are about half of the words either pure Tibetan or derived from Tibetan stems, but also the grammatical system has been adapted to a far degree to that of the Tibetan language. I think I shall not be blamed for having included the Dard hymnal in my collection of Ladakhi songs. It has been the Ladakhi dialect which has influenced the language of the Minaro-Dards (as they call themselves), and the Dard villages have been part of the Ladakhi kingdom for several centuries.

Pronunciation of the Dard texts: All letters are to be pronounced in full; for instance by un not to be pronounced jun, but by un; gra not dra, but gra. The gutturals kh and gh are denoted by Tibetan rkh and rg. German  $\ddot{o}$  is expressed by o + e; slavonic

ou is expressed by o. + u.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- <sup>1.</sup> দুশুৰ মন্ত্ৰনা মান্ত্ৰিৰ।
- 2. ने'न्स'-वै'नेमाणु र-'ने'सुन्।
- ৪. বর্মা-পুশনম-দ্রীম-ট্র-দ্রীধ।
- 4. दर्गोब्स्सर्केम् सिन्।

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

<sup>1.</sup> ধ্রনাধ্যমাসূর্য

to Shiggar or Chambrozhing; thence to Kyeris chumghag, and Ghasing mantrokhar, famous for gravel; thence to Parkudda, exactly under the middle of the sky; thence to Gabis, famous for pencil-cedars, thence to Ganog, famous on account of its holy willow-tree; thence to Kyishur, the field of the gods (lha); thence to Handrangmir and Hanu. When coming from Sa theil (near Gilgit), Sanid was founded first of all.

No. XXXVII. An offering is ordered to be brought to the country of the gods (*lha yul*). We shall all go there! Then the fore-father (*mummo*) is praised as the benefactor of the people.

No. XXXVIII. The girls rise, praising their own beauty and attractions, and admonish the boys (or ancestors?) to decorate their own persons afresh and join the dance.

No. XXXIX. The good harvest in the different villages is praised. In between the cry, to show love (probably sensual love) occurs.

No. XL. The first light of the morning appears (the festival lasts during the whole of the night). The fore-father feels cold, hungry, thirsty and tired. He is cared for.

No. XLI. The fore-father, provided with some food, takes the goats and sheep to the pasture-ground; in the evening he brings the herds home with their stomachs filled.

No. XLII. The goats are milked; [next] morning a kid is born.

No. XLIII. A shepherd-scene. Curdled milk is made and eaten.

No. XLIV. Butter is made; the sheep are thriving; the fattest rams and geldings will be killed and eaten.

### XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O God,
- 2. Something pure, oh may it appear!
- 3. Some happines, oh may it come to pass!
- 4. O God.

### XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

1. O exalted one,

- 2. रिं रिं निमाणी क्षुः रे न्।
- <sup>3.</sup> থ্য-দ্রীধারীনাধাঞ্জাণা
- 4. ज्यारेमामुसक्रि हेनाणुःस्रायकेमा
- 5. ব্ৰদাশ-মন্ট্ৰা

## XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. द्रगेविस्सर्वेमासिव।
- <sup>2</sup>. र्ह्मा नेमार रेप्रा
- 3. मुंबर्नेन्यियमारुष्यक्रेन्।
- 4. द्रभः विन्द्रमाणुः र रेन्ड सुद्रा
- 5. न्मेंब्रस्ट्रेम्।सिन्।।

### XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. प्रमाश्रास्त्रमृति।
- 2. 45×××951
- 8. देशहर्माश्चित्रस्यमान्त्र।
- 4. ऑमा उमुन।
- 5. ८:रॅ'से'रॅं'५५'हेब'ले'यापेव।
- 6. सिंदेमार्खमार्केर्निम्
- 7. पिट अर्ड प्रमाख्या
- <sup>৪</sup>· ঘ্রাজীনিদীশালীমামা
- 9. पद्मकारा अप्रिया।

- 2. Something kind, oh may it be granted!
- 3. Mayest thou show us mercy!
- 4. We shall give thee a great offering,
- 5. O exalted one!

XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O God,
- 2. Do not let my life be endangered,
- 3. Until [I] arrive home again!
- 4. Something pure, oh may it be granted,
- 5. O God!

XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O exalted one!
- 2. Let no illness come!
- 3. Render us salvation!
- 4. Mayest thou think of it!
- 5. Morning and evening we trust in thee!
- 6. Later on in life,
- 7. Whatever [sort of] way I may find,
- 8. Oh, mayest thou grant [there] something good!
- 9. O exalted one!

I think, I shall not be blamed for having incorporated a few Bunan songs in my collection of Ladakhi songs. Several centuries ago, Lahoul was a province of the Ladakhi kingdom, and up to the present, the dialect of Eastern Ladakh has influenced the Bunan language. Many Tibetan words have entered the Bunan language at a time when their pronunciation was fuller than at the present day (compare Jäschke, JASB, Vol. XXXIV). Such a word we have in XLVII, 2; strog represents a very ancient type of pronunciation of the word srog. Compare Lad. Grammar, laws of sound, No. 2.

XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

- P. 1: चित्रके सुनार्यते सुनासुना।
  त्रार स्थान स्यान स्थान स

The Bunan pilgrim songs which constitute the bulk of Bunan native literature, are sung on pilgrimages of the Bunan people to Triloknath. Although all those songs which Rev. A. W. Heyde has collected (the above four were taken from his collection) are very short, they last the pilgrims a long way, on account of endless repetitions.

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#### XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

P. 1. Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
You have milk [poured] in china.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I have [only] buttermilk [poured] in a cup.
Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
Your silk dress touches the ground
I am the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
And my rags touch the ground.

R. 2. Thinking, I will drink some water,
I arrived at the bank of the river.
The water, however, was frozen,
And I did not get drinking water.
The fish was frozen in the ice,
And the hope of the duck was not fulfilled.

- P. 3. खाके सुनार्यते अन्य अस।
  यार त्यासुनार्यते अन्य अस।
  यार त्यासुनार त्यार व्यास
- R. 4. क्षेत्राचित्र क्षेत्र प्रसम् हो।
  स्माना स्मान्य प्रसम् हो।
  स्माना स्मान्य प्रसम् हो।
  स्माना स्मान्य प्रसम् हो।

'rnyilces, when used of clothes, denotes 'touching the ground with the margin'; blothag, means 'hope'; byangpa, a man from Byang thang, North-East Ladakh.

## L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

.1. न्यासंस्कृत के निर्मा निसन्तर स्वाताय। यन केन से त्र्मास नसम। P. 3. Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You carried a child on your lap.
Oh, you daughter-in law of a rich Northerner,
You carried a child on your lap.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I carried a young cat on my lap.
Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You stirred tea in the churn.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing
Had to stir water in the churn.

R 4. Thinking, it will become happy and fat,
They sent the lamb to the meadow.
The thought, that the wolf would come,
That thought did not enter their minds.

#### Notes.

The general idea is, that apparent happiness is not always real happiness. The parents, seeking their daughter's happiness, had married her to a rich man, without ever thinking of the wolf (the mother-in-law?).

### L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

 Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
 Does not possess a great father! निट ने के झा जिट जूना या है। ध्यन के के के के कर के ध्येत्।

- 2. नामाक्ष्यक्षित्राचिक्षान्त्राच्याः अभाद्धरामान्त्राच्याः अभाद्धरामान्त्राच्याः अभाद्धरामान्त्राच्याः अभाद्धरामान्त्राच्याः अभाद्धरामान्त्राच्याः
- 3. न्यसङ्ग्रदार्क्षतान्त्रिसन्तरम् व्यक्तिस्तर्मास्यस्य। सम्पद्धित्रक्षित्वरुगानिक्षे। व्यक्तिस्वरुगानिक्षा
- 4. मुझक्कुर्क्चरम् निश्चर्यम् स्थितः माकेर्दुम्किर्न्यम् स्थानस्य । स्ट्रम् त्राक्ष्यम् स्थानस्य । माकेर्दुम्स्य द्याप्ति स्यास्य ।

Refrain: ব্রাব্রমান্স্রাব্রমান্স্রা ই মেমোন্স্রমান্স্রাব্রমান্স্রা

#### Notes.

gram snyan, is probably the same as sgra snyan, guitar or violin; thso I cannot explain; bkrashis dbang rgyal means 'Happiness,... powerful king'; tse tse, a name of goats; la Ican not explain; ytsir skud, strings of a violin; pho no, = phubo nubo, elder and younger brothers; dranno, finger; la zhal, mouth.

If the divine wood of the pencil-cedar Is not its great father, what else?

- Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang royal,
   Does not possess a little mother!
   If the strings from the goat
   Are not its little mother, what else?
- 3. Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
  Does not possess any brothers!
  If the ten fingers of my hand
  Are not its brothers, what else?
- 4. Do not think that my fiddle called bkrashis dbang rgyal!
  Does not possess any friends!
  If the sweet sounds of its own mouth Are not its friends, what else?

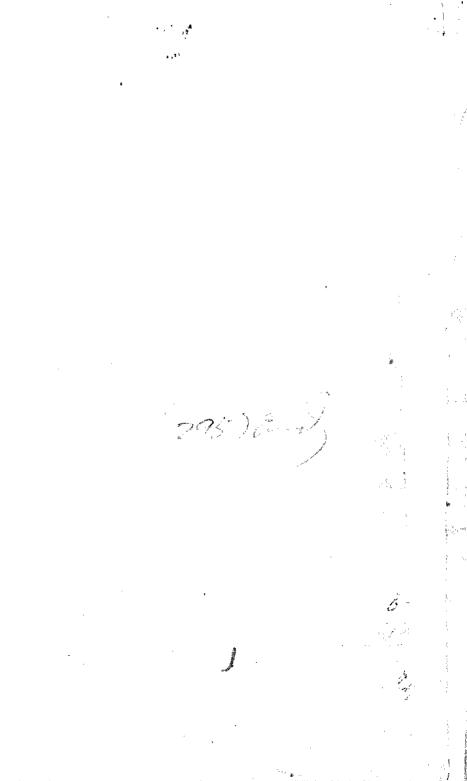
rain: Shab sháb ma zhíg shab sháb ma zhíg Thee sáng ma zhíg sang mól.

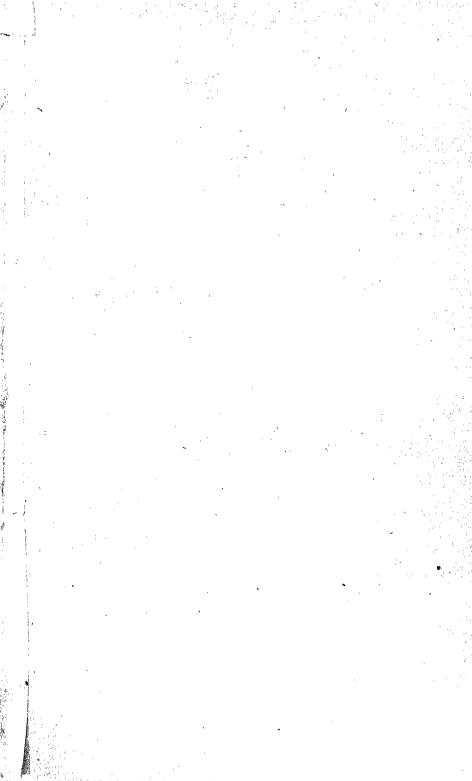
#### Notes.

This song is one of the few Tibetan songs, the metre of which is composed of jambs.

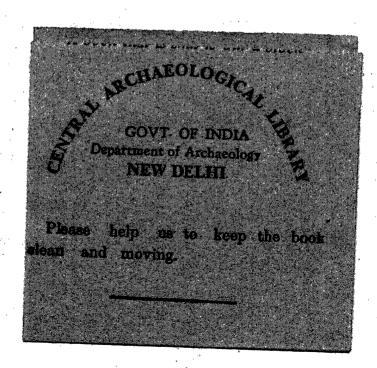
In editing the fourth and fifth series of Ladakhi songs my edition of these songs comes to an end. I find it impossible to spend any more of my private means in an enterprise which does not pay in the least.

A. H. Francke, Khalatse, 2. IX. 03.









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